The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 1 cent; delivered by carriers at 15 cents a week; single subscription by mail (one year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

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Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., should be addressed to the Publishers.

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Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1876. NO. 69.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Supreme Court Sitting on Another Nest Egg—The Returning Board in Jail.

COLUMBIA, November 25.—The Supreme Court has just entered judgment of $1,500 fine each and committal of all members of the Board of Canvassers to jail, until released by order of the court. The court is now proceeding with the case against United States District Attorney Corbin, counsel for the board, for contempt. There is considerable suppressed excitement.

United States District Attorney Corbin, counsel for the Board of Canvassers, disclaimed any intention of contempt, and asked until Monday to satisfy the court, which was granted. The court is now occupied with an argument on the electoral vote.

COLUMBIA, November 25.—The Supreme Court this afternoon took the order under advisement requiring the Board of State Canvassers to make a comparison of the county canvassers and of the precinct managers in the cases of Presidential electors, and will give its decision on Monday. The court declined to issue an order giving certificates to members of the Legislature from Edgefield and Laurens counties, refused by the board, but stated that such members could obtain a copy of the record from the Clerk of the Court, which would be equivalent to a certificate. The five members of the Board of Canvassers who were consructionally arrested this morning, reported at the jail this evening, where they are now confined. Their names are: F. L. Cardoza, Treasurer; T. C. Dunn, Comptroller General; William Stone, Attorney General; P. B. Hayne, Secretary of State, and H. W. Purvis, ex-Adjutant and Inspector General, comprising the Board of Canvassers.

A Detachment in Washington at the Action of the Supreme Court—Speculations as to the Future Possibility of Judge Bond, of the United Sta es Court, Granting Writs of Habeas Corpus.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Times.)

WASHINGTON, November 25.—The news of the action of the court in South Carolina was anticipated here by many persons, but perhaps the greater number were astonished that the court could have carried assumption of power to such an extent. There is much interest to know what the Administration will do, as if it would do anything. One absurd outline of future proceedings is that the President will order Judge Bond to open the United States Court and set the members of the Returning Board free on writs of *habeas corpus*. This action, they say, will be followed by the calling of a *posse comitatus* to enforce the orders of the State court and the use of the military to sustain the orders of Judge Bond, from which a collision may occur. The impeachment of Judge Bond by the House is also talked of, and the chain of circumstances is made of great length. The belief of the Republican lawyers here is that Judge Bond will grant writs in favor of the members of the board, and that they will be released. This is believed to be right and legal. Judge Bond cannot of course be ordered by the President or anybody else to open his court, but will probably do so of his own volition. Of course his action will be sustained. The solemn remarks of Judge Willard, in which he claims that his court is invested with majesty and speaks with the voice of God, are rather humorously treated and are often alluded to. The idea that the anticipated action of Judge Bond can lead to violences and bloodshed is not entertained in the slightest degree by gentlemen who have just returned from that State.

The Board of Canvassers Will Not "Purge Worth a Cent"—The Position to be Taken by the National Government.

NEW YORK, November 26.—A Columbia dispatch states that Secretary of State Hayne claims that the Board of Canvassers has not disobeyed any order of the court; that they compiled with the only order received by them, which was to "make a return of the number of votes received by all candidates at an election held on the 7th inst.," and when the next order was served, to "issue certificates to members of the Legislature ascertained to have received the highest number of votes," the board had *functus officio* seven hours. They maintained that the law was on their side, and that they were determined not to recede from their position, or, as one of them said, "we wont purge worth a cent." A Washington dispatch states that one of the legal positions to be taken by the Government will be that the Board of Canvassers of South Carolina are in the discharge of their duty quasi Federal (fill ce s, so far as relates to their functions in passing upon the votes for Federal officers, in which category Presidential electors will be considered as being.

COLUMBIA, November 26.—It is understood efforts will be made to have Judge Bond, United States Judge, release the Board of Canvassers upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. They are, however, still in jail, and no action of the character mentioned has yet been taken.

THE "OLD MAN" SPEAKS.

Governor Chamberlain to be Supported by the Military and Naval Force of the United States—Let's Hear the Rebel Yell.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The following was sent from this city to-night:

WASHINGTON, November 26, 1876.

General Thomas H. Ruger or Colonel H. M. Black, Columbia, S. C.:

The following has been received from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 26, 1876.

Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR—D. H. Chamberlain is now Governor of the State of South Carolina beyond any controversy, and remains so until a new Governor shall be duly and legally inaugurated. Under the Constitution the Government has the power to come to his aid with the military and naval forces of the United States to maintain republican government in the State against resistance too formidable for the constabulary to overcome by the State authorities. You are directed, therefore, to sustain Governor Chamberlain in his authority against domestic violence until otherwise directed. U. S. GRANT.

In obeying these instructions, you will advise with the Governor, and dispose your troops in such manner as may be deemed best, in order to carry out the spirit of the above order of the President. Acknowledge receipt.

J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

LOUISIANA.

Significant Comment on Mr. Hewitt's Telegrams to the South—Rather Loud War Talk and Bluster in New Orleans—Dogs That Want More Whipping—The Sessions of the Returning Board.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Times.)

NEW ORLEANS, November 25.—Mr. Abraham S. Hewitt and other prominent friends of Mr. Tilden recently sent telegrams all over the South congratulating the press and the people of this section upon their heroic conduct in bearing the Radical oppression in so calm and law-abiding a spirit." Of course these dispatches were intended to bring the people of the North to believe that all the statements made by Republicans of Democratic outrages and breaches of the peace were untrue and unworthy of credit. The following article appeared this morning in the *Star*, one of the leading Democratic papers of New Orleans. It tells its own story. It gives a better idea of the temper of the people here than does Mr. Hewitt's telegram:

The Democracy of this country are not a set of sheep. They embody the principal fighting element of the population. Were hostilities to break out to-day, Republican resistance would be scattered to the winds in a month; but, besides the fighting capacity, they monopolize also the principal military ability of the country. Leaving the South out of the question, the Northern Democracy furnishes such names as McClellan, Hancock, Hooker, Shields, Buell, &c. Is it to be supposed that these men are asleep, or that having their eyes open they can see what is going on and not comprehend its meaning; and understanding its full meaning, will they permit their friends to wait without movement until an active, skilful and unscrupulous foe shall have made every preparation for an inevitable conflict? It appears to us that right to take the office to which he has been elected when the proper time to do so arrives. Of course it would be, as a matter of policy, very improper for him to do it unless fully assured of support by the national Democracy, but with that support it might be good policy. Indeed, some such movement may be the only way of scattering, before it is together, the materials of the trap which Grant is so cunningly preparing to set at Washington.

The Returning Board, occupied most of the day in opening papers and affidavits and preparing to consider the contested parishes. East Baton Rouge will be taken up on Monday, and both the Democratic and Republican counsel will be admitted to the executive session, and allowed to examine witnesses.

The Work of the Returning Board.

NEW ORLEANS, November 25.—The Returning Board met at 11:30 A. M. Present, *for the Republicans, Messrs.* Stoughton, Van Allen, Wilson, Kelley and Parker; *for the Democrats, Messrs.* Palmer, Trumbull, G. B. Smith, Bigler and Julian. The minutes having been read, Judge Spofford suggested that the order for the production of the East Baton Rouge ballot boxes was not in the minutes.

Governor Wells said that the entry would be made in the minutes to be adopted on Monday. He also said that he must dispense with the reading of any protests or motion before the board; that all evidence must be in before the close of the coming week, or the board would not be able to get through with its deliberations.

Colonel Zacharie inquired whether the board had determined to fill the vacancy, as it was more necessary to have a representative on the board toward the close of its deliberations than at any other time.

Governor Wells stated the board had never taken any action on the matter.

Colonel Zacharie asked if the board had passed upon any of the applications.

Governor Wells said there only had been one presented—that relative to Dr. Konney.

Governor Wells intimated that the Democrats had lost less claim to representation on the board by Mr. Arrowe's resignation. He said the board would try to fill the vacancy if they could agree on any one.

Colonel Zacharie stated that the board on Friday had instructed an officer to go after the returns of Morehouse parish, now in this city, but the officer had declined to do so on the ground of being so ordered by the board.

Governor Wells replied that the board did not consider they had any right to take the papers during the absence of the supervisors.

Colonel Zacharie said he could produce an affidavit to the effect that the returns from Franklin parish—a Democratic parish—had been several days in the office of the Southern Express Company. They were directed to State Registrar Hahn, but he declined to take them out on the ground that he would not pay the express charges. Colonel Zacharie asked if the board would take steps to procure them.

Governor Wells said the board had no funds to pay the charges, the Legislature having failed to make any appropriation. The members of the board were unwilling to risk their own means when their warrants were thirty cents on the dollar.

Colonel Zacharie said the Democratic committee would defray the expenses.

Governor Wickliffe remarked that the chase only amounted to seventy-five cents, and Colonel Zacharie having offered to furnish the clerk with means to pay the expenses the board consented to the returns being taken out of the express office.

Colonel Zacharie asked if the board had come to any conclusion relative to the use of certified copies of duplicate returns with notaries of the court, in the case where the supervisors failed to make their returns to the board.

Governor Wells replied in the negative.

Colonel Zacharie suggested that the question came up in the Baton Rouge case when under consideration, and he thought the same action should be taken.

Governor Wells said that point would be taken under advisement, and suggested that the ballot-boxes of East Baton Rouge should be sent for on Monday.

Colonel Zacharie stated that, unless the necessary telegram was sent to day, the Supervisor with the boxes would be unable to arrive in time, as he would have to leave on the Sunday morning boat in order to do so.

Governor Wells said it should be done.

Mr. McGloin asked if the Democratic committee would be accorded the privilege of cross interrogation to the testimony of Clover, Supervisor of East Baton Rouge, and the three corroborative affidavits, and inquired if the board would issue order corroborative witnesses to be present on Monday.

Governor Wells replied that he could not communicate with them.

Mr. McGloin stated that the witnesses were probably in the city.

Governor Wells stated that the privilege of cross-interrogation would be allowed but the proceedings of the board would not be obstructed under any consideration. He said further that notice would be taken of the affidavits presented by both sides, but adhered to the ruling that affidavits should have been filed within ten days of the making up of the returns.

Mr. Gauthreaux asked if protests would be entertained after the returns had been sent to the clerk for compilation.

Governor Wells answered in the negative, and said that in the case of Natchitoches the supplemental report had come in with the returns, but had been overlooked.

Considerable discussion ensued on the question of how long a time would be given for filing affidavits after the case came up, it being urged by Colonel Zacharie that a great pile of affidavits, &c., had been filed in the East Baton Rouge case on Saturday morning. Colonel Zacharie desired to know if there was not some limit to this filing of affidavits, as otherwise the Democratic committee would be unable to tell when the testimony for the other side was all in.

Governor Wells made no definite answer, only that time would be given to get up testimony and cross-interrogations.

The board then went into executive session and took up the parish of West Feliciana.

In executive session the Returning Board called for the returns and announced the following vote from consolidated statements:

De Soto—Hayes, 898; Tilden, 1,395; Ouachita—Hayes, 736; Tilden, 1,836; Lincoln—Hayes, 831; Tilden, 1,094; East Feliciana—Hayes, —; Tilden, 1,737; West Feliciana—Hayes, 778; Tilden, 1,248; Bienland—Hayes, 277; Tilden, 976; Caddo—Hayes, 2,687; Tilden, 1,654; Sabine—Hayes, 23; Tilden, 906.

The votes in these parishes were not canvassed, there being contests, which are fixed for hearing next week. When the returns from parishes marked "contested" were opened, the Democratic counsel was allowed to be present. The returns from De Soto parish were brought in and contained in one package sealed with wax. When the seal was broken by a member of the board, there was found inside a consolidated statement of the votes, the commissioners' statements and the tally sheets. Attached to the returns were a large number of protests and affidavits. The Secretary of the board said the package had been received on the 18th inst., and such an entry was made in his record book. The returns, he said, had come by mail. In the course of an inspection it was discovered that one of the protests of the supervisors, charging general intimidation, was dated November 25, and sworn to in this city before a Commissioner of the Circuit Court. When called upon to explain how a protest dated on the 25th inst.—to-day—got into a sealed registered package received by mail on the 18th inst., the Secretary said he had received two packages. He was detected by one of the Democratic counsel present in the act of making another entry in his book of two packages received. After some delay another package was produced, and found to contain a consolidated statement of votes and commissioners' returns, but no protests or affidavits. The members of the board were unable to explain the matter, and Senator Ackerman, of the Republican Visiting Committee, remarked that there was no use to disguise the fact that the returns had been opened and tickets inserted after the package of returns had been received.

The affair created quite a sensation among the members of the committees present. The members of the Democratic committee were very outspoken in the opinion that a fraud had been perpetrated, and the Republicans did not deny that the affair had a very peculiar aspect. Democratic counsel say that a similar thing has occurred in the case of other parishes, but as they were not admitted until to-day there was no opportunity to discover the frauds.

FLORIDA.

The Board of Canvassers to Begin Operations To-Day—A Committee From Each Party to be Present—No Decision from the Court Yet.

TALLAHASSEE, November 25. — The Board of Canvassers received notification this morning from the Secretary of State, who is *ex officio* a member of the board and charged with calling it together, that they must meet at twelve o'clock noon on Monday, to canvass the vote of the State. Judge White has not yet decided the injunction and mandamus cases now pending before him, and this action of the Board seems to obviate the necessity of a decision, as this will be doing what the Democratic managers prayed the court to command to be done. The board will admit a committee of five from each of the political parties, and the Chairman of the two State committees, to its sessions. The decision as to the admission of newspaper correspondents has not yet been made. The official returns are now all in. The result will hardly be reached before the sixth of December, when, by the laws of the United States, the electors' certificates must be issued.

Republican Messengers Stopped and Driven Back For Not Having Democratic Passes—The Attempt to Rob Them of Their Papers Prevented.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Times.)

TALLAHASSEE, November 25.—Messrs. Webster and Hamblen, who went south from here a few days since to bring back evidence of Democratic frauds already established, were stopped in Jumper county by Democratic reformers. They were asked for passes from the Democratic State Executive Committee before being allowed to proceed.

As they did not possess the requisite indorsement, they were ordered to retreat, but not before being asked for any private papers in their possession. This attempt to rob them of their instructions was frustrated.

An illustration of the coercive methods adopted by the Democrats here is given in the following resolutions adopted in the county of Jefferson. Printed copies of these resolutions were scattered profusely all over the county just previous to election. Its effect on the poor laboring class may be imagined.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PEOPLE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1. That we pledge ourselves, each to the other, by our sacred honor, to give the first preference in all things to those men who vote for reform; and that we give the second preference in all things to those who do not vote at all.

2. That we affirm the principle that they who vote for high taxes should pay them; and that in employing or hiring or renting land to any such persons as vote for high taxes, that in all such cases a distinction of twenty-five per cent., or one-fourth, be made against such person; that merchants, lawyers and doctors in extending credit to such persons make the same distinction.

3. That in all such cases we extend as little credit or use of our means as possible, leaving them to their chosen friends.

4. That in the ensuing year we positively refuse to re-employ one out of every three who may then be upon our places who voted against reform and low taxes; and that a list of all such persons be published in the *Constitution*, in order that we may know our friends from our enemies.

5. That we will consider it dishonorable and unneighborly for any farmer, planter, merchant, lawyer, doctor, or other person to violate any of the foregoing resolutions.

LAKE CITY, November 26.—The telegraph lines between this place and Tallahassee are prostrated, and will not be in working order to-night.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 25.—The *Republican*, of this city, editorially favors W. R. Morrison, the present Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, for Speaker of the Lower House of Congress, and it is understood here he will be a candidate for the caucus nomination. The *Republican* also commends the late action of the Democratic State Committee of Ohio, and suggests that other State committees take similar action.

The aggregate vote of Missouri for President is 350,583, an increase of 74,598 over that of 1872, gives the Democratic majority is 22,846 greater than four years ago.

In the Metcalf-Frost mandamus case to-day, John F. Hasted, clerk of election at precinct 57, testified that he made up the poll book of that precinct, and that the original figures were 272 for Frost, instead of 202. This witness did not sustain himself very well on cross-examination, it being shown he had identified the wrong book as the one he had made up, and his recollection of some matters about which he was questioned being defective. Two newspaper reporters testified that they were at the County Clerk's office on the Wednesday night following the election to procure returns, and that when those of the Third Congressional district were called off by one of the clerks, the figures from precinct 57 were 272 for Frost, and that they were so printed in all the city papers next morning. Other witnesses will be examined on Monday.

VERMONT.

A Very Shallow Democratic Trick.

MONTPELIER, November 25.—The Secretary of State received, anonymously, to-day, blank rules and forms for the casting of the ballots of the electoral college under the Constitution and the laws. Upon examination by the United States District Attorney, this evening, these forms are found to be spurious, and designed to mislead the Governor and electors in the performance of their duties.

MICHIGAN.

The Official Vote.

DETROIT, November 25.—The Board of State Canvassers to-day canvassed and declared the vote in the State for presidential electors. Following are the footings and highest vote received on each ticket: Hayes, 166,534; Tilden, 141,093; Cooper, 9,060; Smith, Prohibitionist, 767; Anti-Secret Society candidate, 71; American Alliance ticket, 1. There was considerable mixed spelling in tickets, but not enough to affect the result. One Republican elector lost over 3,000 votes from misspelling, and Mr. Lothrop's (Democrat) name appeared as Cathrop on several thousand tickets. The canvass on State officers has not yet been declared.

NEW YORK.

Official Vote for Presidential Electors.

ALBANY, November 25.—The Board of State Canvassers completed their labors today. The footings of the votes cast for Presidential electors at large stand: Democratic, Horatio Seymour, 522,418, Dewitt C. Wost, 522,612; Republican, Abraham X. Parker, 488,525, William R. Seward, 488,547; vast for Peter Cooper (Greenback) electors, 1,987, and for Green Clay Smith 2,359.

OREGON.

The Ineligibility of Mr. Watt.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch denies that any application has been made to the courts for an injunction restraining the issuance of a certificate of election to Watt, a Republican elector. The Democrats state positively that such action will be taken. The Republicans are confident that the certificate cannot be legally withheld.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 26.—A *Chronicle* special from Portland, Oregon, says: Intimate friends of Governor Grover assert that he will not give Watts a certificate of election. The Conservative Democrats and Republicans generally say the Governor lacks backbone to refuse a certificate. Cronin, the Democratic elector who received the highest vote, stated that he made up the poll book of that precinct, and that the original figures were 272 for Frost, instead of 202. This witness did not sustain himself very well on cross-examination, it being shown he had identified the wrong book as the one he had made up, and his recollection of some matters about which he was questioned being defective. Two newspaper reporters testified that they were at the County Clerk's office on the Wednesday night following the election to procure returns, and that when those of the Third Congressional district were called off by one of the clerks, the figures from precinct 57 were 272 for Frost, and that they were so printed in all the city papers next morning. Other witnesses will be examined on Monday.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 26.—Washington Territory gives Jacob, Republican, for Delegate to Congress, at least 300 majority. The Territorial Council is six Republicans to three Democrats. The Lower House eighteen Republicans to twelve Democrats.

GEORGIA.

Tilden's Majority—Big Enough.

ATLANTA, November 25.—Tilden's majority in Georgia is 81,181.

ARKANSAS.

The Official Vote.

LITTLE ROCK, November 25.—The official vote of Arkansas is as follows: Tilden, 58,083; Hayes, 38,669; Cooper, 211.

CALIFORNIA.

Congressional Election Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25.—It is reported on good authority that Wigginton, Democrat, will contest the election of Pacheco, Republican, for Congress in the Fourth district of California.

Small-Pox Epidemic Among Icelanders in Winnipeg.

ST. PAUL, MINN., November 25.—A Winnipeg dispatch says there is a serious outbreak of small-pox at the Gimli settlement of Icelanders on Lake Winnipeg, and twenty deaths have occurred in ten days. Dr. Hyuck, a physician sent out by Lieutenant Governor Morris, has eighty cases on his hands. He telegraphs that of twenty Indians at Sandy Bar only two survive. The Lieutenant Governor has issued a proclamation warning people from contact with the settlement, and sent troops to enforce it.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Rev. J. D. Williams, D.D., the distinguished author and divine, and one of the fathers of Odd Fellowship in America, died yesterday afternoon, aged seventy, at his residence in Cincinnati.

A telegram from Columbus, Ohio, announces the death on a train, on Friday, of Commodore Paul Shirley, of the United States navy. Deceased was *en route* to Memphis, to visit his sister, Mrs. Rice. His remains will be taken to Nashville for interment.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Easterly winds, falling barometer, stationary temperatures and rain or snow, followed by northerly winds and cooler, partly cloudy weather.

A special from San Diego, Cal., says a letter has been received there from President Leredo, announcing that three hundred soldiers were dispatched to Lower California. All is quiet there at present.

St. Patrick's church, Hartford, Conn., was dedicated yesterday with all the pomp and circumstance of the Catholic ceremonial. Eight bishops and a large number of resident and visiting clergy participated in the services.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Contest for the Speakership, Pecksniff Hewitt Favors Sunset Cox.

A New Departure in the Investigation Business.

House Committees to "Investigate" the Elections in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida.

Judge Cartter's Opinion of the South Carolina Court.

Its Action Illegal and Unwarrantable.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26, 1876.

Hewitt Favors Cox for Speaker.

A private letter received from a friend of Mr. Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, states that Mr. Hewitt has pledged himself in support of Cox for Speaker.

The Era of "Investigation."

Immediately upon the meeting of Congress, the Democrats propose to introduce the resolution of Senator Thurman, authorizing an investigation of the elections in Arkansas and Louisiana, which resulted in the throwing out of the votes of those States, changing its phraseology to apply to South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. Three special committees will be appointed, with the same powers. It is evident that the coming session will be as abundant in political investigations as the last was of those into the affairs of the Government.

Judge Cartter's Opinion of the South Carolina Court.

Chief Justice Cartter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who visited South Carolina at the request of the President to observe the counting of the votes, says that the Supreme Court of that State, in its interference with the Returning Board, was entirely illegal; that the court is absolutely without jurisdiction; that it bases it presensions upon a provision in the State Constitution making that court supreme over all judicial powers. Chief Justice Cartter says that precedents are numerous to show that the powers exercised by the election boards are entirely political, and not in any degree judicial. Considerable interest is taken in the action of the court to-morrow in regard to District Attorney Corbin, who acted as attorney for the South Carolina Board. Governor Chamberlain and the United States officers, it was stated by a high official to-night, will be sustained in their action to check the court in its illegal proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26, 1876.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS HUMPHREYS.

The annual report of General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, has been completed. It presents a detailed statement of the various operations of the Engineer's Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, sketches those which are now in progress, and makes numerous recommendations for the future. The number of officers holding commissions in the Corps of Engineers United States army at the end of the fiscal year was 107 on the active list and five on the retired list. The latter, however, under the law of January 21, 1870, are not available for duty. In the duties devolving upon the corps by law, the employment of officers of volunteers and assistant engineers has been necessary. After a careful study of the subject of sea coast defense by the Corps of Engineers, and with the light afforded by the experience of actual conflict between sea coast defenses and the modern armaments, a system to govern the future construction of our works was elaborated in 1868, and received the approval of the General of the Army and the Secretary of War, and since then has been repeatedly indorsed by action of Congress. The main features of this system are the use of heavy earthen barbette batteries, with parades and traverses of heavy mortar batteries, and of obstructions in the channels (mainly electrical torpedoes), to hold vessels from running past the batteries and reaching the cities or depots beyond them. Works of this kind have been steadily progressing since 1869, and in many of our harbors are well advanced towards completion; but in none of the harbors are these alterations finished, while in some of our important harbors along the gulf coast works are scarcely commenced. Regarding the pressing necessity for the completion of the works in advance of hostilities, General Humphreys in the preparation of our harbors for successful resistance against the incursions of powerful iron clads of the present day. Among the estimates for appropriations which General Humphreys earnestly recommends are the following: For completing defensive works at Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, $25,000; Fort Phillip, do, $25,000.

On the subject of river and harbor appropriations for the current fiscal year, General Humphreys says: Of the amounts appropriated for improving and protecting harbors by the act approved August 14, 1876, certain allotments have been made in compliance with the instructions of the Secretary of War, and of Congress to expend the expenditure under the act to $2,000,000, and directing that no new work of improvements should be begun. The following statement exhibits these allotments in detail: For the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, $90,000; surveys at South Pass of the Mississippi, Sabine Pass, Galveston harbor, $52,800; Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, snagging operations, $50,000; Mississippi river between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois river, $121,000; Mississippi river channel opposite St. Louis, $25,000; Des Moines Rapids, $115,000; Rock Island Rapids, $70,000; Upper Mississippi river, $10,000; Falls of St. Anthony, $71,000; annual expense of gauging the waters of the Mississippi and tributaries, $5,000; removing rafts in Red river and closing Bone's bayou, La., $35,000; improvement of the Ohio river, $120,000; do. of Tennessee river, $130,000; Great Kanawha river, $15,000; Illinois river, $10,000; Fox and Wisconsin rivers, $120,000; Green Bay, Wis., $3,000; Milwaukee harbor, $5,000; Chicago harbor, $10,000; Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron, $75,000; Saginaw river, $11,000; Toledo harbor, $22,500; Cleveland harbor, $10,000; Erie harbor, $15,000; Dunkirk harbor, Minn., $6,000; entrance to Superior Bay, Wis., $500; Ontonagon harbor, Mich., $1,000; Marquette, Mich., $1,000; Ahlanee, Wis., $1,000; Two Rivers harbor, Wis., $1,000; Manitowac harbor, Wis., $5,000; Sheboygan harbor, Wis., $3,000; Calumet harbor, Ill., $1,000; White River harbor, Mich., $1,000; Grand Haven harbor, Mich., $15,000; South Haven harbor, Mich., $3,500; St. Joseph Harbor, Mich., $8,000; Au Sable river, Mich., $1,000; Sandusky harbor, Ohio, $12,000; Vermillion harbor, Ohio, $1,000; Fairport harbor, Ohio, $5,000; piers at mouth of Black river, Ohio, $6,000; Michigan City harbor, Ind., $16,000. In determining the amounts to be allotted to each work named, reference has been had to the balances on hand of previous appropriations for the works specified. All these improvements for the continuance of which parts of appropriations have been allotted, are in my judgment clearly national. The allotments to improvements of lesser importance than these are indispensibly necessary to protect the work already done. The officers in charge of the improvements were notified of the amounts allotted and works are now being conducted on this basis.

The report also epitomizes the detailed accounts given by various officers of the river and harbor improvements, etc., now in progress under their respective managements, together with a statement of the amounts which these officers estimate can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year. Among these estimates are the following: For the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouths of the Illinois and Ohio rivers, $500,000; for the mouth of the Mississippi river, $150,000; for the Upper Mississippi river, $98,500; for improvement of Des Moines Rapids, $135,000; for Rock Island Rapids, $50,000; for Illinois river, $80,000; for the Ohio river, $650,000; for Wabash river, $145,000; for Great Kanawha river, $1,000,000; for removing snags and wrecks from the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, $555,000; improvement of Cleveland harbor, $200,000; improvement of Sandusky harbor, $55,000; improvement of Port Clinton, Ohio, $20,000; Toledo harbor, $140,000; Monroe harbor, Michigan, $11,000; Cheboygan, Michigan harbor, $35,000; Saginaw river, Michigan $52,000; Detroit river, $200,000; Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron, $200,000; St. Mary's Falls Canal, $300,000; Chicago harbor, $150,000; Michigan City harbor, $25,000. In transmitting these statements of amounts, which his subordinate officers say can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year, the Chief of Engineers makes no recommendation of his own concerning them.

REPORT OF COLONEL W. E. MERRILL ON OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The following is a synopsis of the report on the improvement of the Ohio, Monongahela and Wabash rivers by Major W. E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, having under his immediate orders Lieutenant F. A. Mahan, Corps of Engineers:

1. *Improvement of the Ohio River.*—The contracts outstanding at the end of the last fiscal year were for the extension of the French Island dike; the completion of the dike at Evansville; the completion of a dike at Henderson Island, and the construction of a dam at the same place.

The French Island dike has been extended 1,518 feet, making a total length of 3,498 feet, or two thirds of a mile. The vault thus far has been quite satisfactory.

Very little was done at the Evansville dike beyond repairing damages and stopping a threatened scour below the shore-end. The flood of August so reduced the working season that no work could be done on the proposed extension of 500 feet. The dike has done excellent service, and it is believed that when extended as proposed the Evansville bar will be entirely removed. Its present length is 1,625 feet.

The dike at Henderson Island has been completed, its total length being 1,900 feet. It has had an excellent effect on the bar on which it is built, but it has but little effect on the bar at the foot of the island, and it will probably be necessary to build another dike about 4,000 feet below the present one in order to remove this obstruction.

The dam behind Henderson Island has been repaired and completed. Its length is 620 feet and its width 50 feet. It has fully accomplished its object of forcing all the water, at stages below six feet, to pass along side of the dike.

The snagboat E. A. Woodruff has been completed and put in commission. From the 8th to the 30th of June she had removed 123 snags and two wrecks, and is still at work doing good service to Ohio river commerce.

The Government dredges Ohio and Oswego have been in constant service, except during the months of ice and high water. During the fiscal year they have dredged the following from the channel:

	Cubic yards.
Saw Mill run	19,320
Brunot's Island	52,743
Deadman's Island	22,807
White's bar	9,278
Hay's bar	29,961
Deadman's Island	15,420
Raccoon Island	6,940
Total	157,741

The average cost per cubic yard during the year 1875 was seventeen cents.

The dredges also removed from the channel eleven wrecks and six snags.

Forty-three snags and one rock-head were removed by special contract during the autumn of 1875, before the snagboat was completed.

During the fiscal year two contracts were made for the removal of wrecks in the Lower Ohio. One contractor failed to procure bondsmen, and did no work. The other, at the close of the fiscal year, had removed three wrecks, and since June 30, he has completed his contract.

No work was done on the first movable dam on the Ohio (for which $100,000 was alloted), because the Legislature of Pennsylvania failed to pass an act giving cession of jurisdiction and power to condemn the necessary land. The report contains an account of the steps taken to secure the required legislation.

For the report of the board of engineer officers convened to examine and report upon and which adopted the plan and location of this dam, as proposed by Major Merrill, see appendix R 2.

During the early part of 1876 Lieutenant Mahan, whilst on leave of absence, made a special examination of the various movable dams now in operation in France. In consequence of the information he obtained and of information from other sources; it is now proposed by the officer in charge to replace the maneuvering boat by a service bridge, and to crown the dam with a Poirée dam, using either needles or the gates invented by M. Boule as may be subsequently determined. A new estimate for this dam in therefore submitted by Major Merrill. Its total cost, including the dam behind Davis Island, is put at $465,000, of which $99,845 is now on hand.

The removal of the dam at Cumberland Island is strongly recommended by the officer in charge, on the ground that it is a serious injury to the navigation of the Ohio, and that the reasons that originally caused its construction no longer exist.

The officer in charge submits the following estimate for the fiscal year 1877 78:

For snagboats, dredges and office	$100,000 00
For ripraps, dams and dikes, etc	185,000 00
For completion of movable dam at Davis Island	305,000 00
Total amount required	$590,000 00
Amount available July 1, 1875	$274,611 40
Amount expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	157,500 45
Amount available July 1, 1876, including $8,500 in dam contracts, etc	117 029 95
Amount appropriated by act approved August 14, 1876	175,000 00
Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1878	650,000 00

2. *Improvement of the Monongahela River.*—The work on this river consists in completing lock and dam No. 9 at Hoard's Rocks, West Virginia, ninety-four miles above Pittsburgh, and eight and a half miles below Morgantown.

The lock has been finished except the latter and fill walls, which were not embraced in the contract. For reasons set forth at length in the report of the officer in charge, an additional appropriation of $80,000 will be required to complete this lock and dam.

ESTIMATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1877-78.

For completion of lock and dam at Hoard's Rocks	$ 20,000 00
For lock at Laurel run (omitting miter-walls, gates and valves)	60,000 00
Total amount required	80,000 00
Amount available July 1, 1875	101,286 09
Amount expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	63,471 48
Amount available July 1, 1876, including $1,601 16 dam contracts	37,814 61
Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1878	80,000 00

3. *Improvement of the Wabash River.*—The outstanding contracts at the beginning of the fiscal year were for clearing out the Little Vermillion and for the New Harmony Cut-off by a dam, and for excavating a channel at Warwick's Ripple.

The contract at Little Chain was completed.

At New Harmony the dam was only partly built when the season closed. Some damage was done to it during the winter, and this has been repaired, and the dam will probably be finished by the end of the year.

At Warwick's Ripple no work of excavation was done during the last season, as the contractor failed to get his coffer-dam dry. He is again at work, but thus far has done but little. The prospect of finishing work by the close of the present season is unfavorable.

ESTIMATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1877-78.

For rebuilding Grand Rapids locks	$130,000 00
For engineering and contingencies	15,000 00
Total amount required	$145,000 00
Amount available July 1, 1875	$ 49,917 05
Amount expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	15,802 15
Amount available July 1, 1876, including $271 88 due on contracts	34,114 88
Amount appropriated by act approved August 14, 1876	70,000 00
Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1878	145,000 00

The following is the report of Major W. L. Craighead, Corps of Engineers:

1. *Improvement of Great Kanawha River, West Virginia.*—Three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated March 3, 1875, of which as was possible, the purchase of sites for beginning operations was obtained. The necessary legal process caused some delay. Contracts were made as follows: August 20, 1875, for building a large lock near Brownstown; October 15, 1875, for building a similar lock near the foot of Cabin creek shoal; March 28, 1876, for building a dam, abutment, pier and the floor of a navigation pass adjoining the lock at Brownstown. The contract prices were lower than the estimates of the engineer. Financial difficulties and other troubles have caused delay, but it is expected that the works contracted for will be so far advanced in the working season of 1876 as to be essentially completed in 1877. The next operations to be undertaken should be the building of the dam, &c., adjoining the lock now under construction, and the occupation of one or more other of the locations of the series. The late date at which the new appropriation was made will cause delay in all the works situated on the Ohio, in the earlier stages at every location, can only be done at the lowest stage of the water, a period of brief

The Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia last week, amounted to $749,203.

THE title to the Presidency will be vindicated and established in all its majestic purity, and that by the simple, stern, inexorable processes of the law.

THE vote for TILDEN in New York city, this year, is almost exactly the same as that for HOFFMAN in 1868. The former has, officially, 112,533, and the latter had 112,523. The result was reached by means of the same frauds.

THE verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the North Carolina Republican election supervisor whose body was the other day found in a river, robbed of all the evidences of the election in one entire county, should be—"Died of TILDEN and reform."

MR. MUNDELLA, a leading member of the English Parliament, and an eminent political economist, who visited this country a few years ago, in a recent address to his constituents predicted there would be a "pinch" this winter, but that next spring would bring better times, the dawn of which he now distinguished. The world, he says, has used up its surplus stocks and needs fresh supplies.

THE following statement shows the deliveries of all kinds of grain at the oceanshipping ports named, from the 23d of April to November 4th, with the percentage received at each port:

	Grain, bushels.	Per cent. of total.
Montreal	11,089,708	10.4
Portland	975,270	0.8
Boston	8,348,778	7.8
New York	49,350,948	46.2
Philadelphia	19,398,275	18.1
Baltimore	15,126,285	14.2
New Orleans	2,646,817	2.5
Total	106,745,063	100

THE Republican Senate, upon the reassembling of Congress, should make the rejection of the electoral vote of Mississippi a test question in the counting of the votes of the Presidential electors before the two Houses. It is beyond doubt that the heavy majority for TILDEN in that State was secured by fraud and terrorism of the most damnable character, and that the perpetration of these infamies can be conclusively established. There is also good ground for procedure not only in regard to Mississippi but also Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina.

REFERRING to the possibility suggested by a newspaper correspondent, that the Senate will elect one President and the House another, the *North American* makes this salient point:

And then Hayes will be inaugurated in usual form in Washington and Tilden somewhere else. This, it is supposed, would give us a two-headed government, and no end of difficulty. So we should think. Something singularly like it happened once before, when the Democrats refused to recognize the election of Lincoln and went off and elected Jeff. Davis. Lincoln was inaugurated in Washington, though the Democrats swore he never should be so inaugurated, and Davis was inaugurated at Montgomery.

THE Finance Committee of the Philadelphia Councils have determined upon a reduction of ten per cent. in the salaries of city employees, and twenty per cent. in departmental expenditures. A strong effort is being made to induce the Councils to concur in this action. The vote in favor of a general reduction of salaries was twelve to ten. The twenty per cent. reduction in the departmental estimates was carried by thirteen to ten. The tax rate for the next year was fixed at $2 50 on the $100. The Comptroller estimates the expenes next year at $13,700,000. With the reductions proposed by the committee, $12,400,000 will be required from taxation.

THE latest advocate of the policy of territorial absorbtion by the United States is CHARLES H. BRINK, late United States Consul in Mexico, which country he is very anxious for us to annex. He tells us it is "four times as large as France, is incredibly rich in precious ores and boundless in agricultural resources, yet so disorganized are these that its industries are rotting for want of the capital and enterprise that will reveal their value." If we could annex Mexico without its inhabitants, Mr. BRINK's proposition might possibly be considered, but, as it is, we have our hands full for the present in the imperative work of civilizing, Christianizing and bringing order out of chaos throughout the Southern half of the Union, without taking any extra task on our hands.

CONGRESS will meet a week from to-day. The first business of the House will be the election of a Speaker, *vice* KERR, deceased. SAYLER, the Speaker *pro tem.* during the closing weeks of the last session, is the most prominent candidate, but SAM. RANDALL, of this State, who contested the honor with KERR a year ago, is making himself very active. Then, of course, "Shoo-fly" Cox is a candidate, but it does not appear that his strength is very considerable. Next, the appropriation bills will have to be taken up, and the committee has been at work for some time past getting them in readiness to be submitted at an early day. This is the more important because the session is a short one, and it will call for the best energies of both Houses to get through with the business before the fourth of March. If—which is almost certain—it is found that HAYES is elected President, it is just possible that some of the Democratic fire-eaters will try to make mischief by refusing appropriations, or by cutting them down to an impracticable figure. It is hardly conceivable, however, that they will be able to secure a majority to carry out such a policy, and it is quite certain that if they do it will react upon them with crushing force at the next election. If the Presidential problem does not become an element in the case, or if it shall at last transpire that Governor TILDEN is elected President, it will be interesting to watch the course of the Democratic House in this matter of appropriations. At the last session, with the Presidential election impending, the majority of that body were very virtuous and economical. The Republicans charged that in the case of some appropriations they were cut down for campaign purposes with a full knowledge that they would have to be increased in the end under cover of a deficiency bill; and that in the case of others, the money withheld for the completion of public works already begun was not saved, but the expenditure postponed, while the works suffered from the delay. We may expect to see both of these propositions vindicated. It would not be surprising, too, if the Southern Democrats, reflecting that the party will have only a precarious majority at best in the next House, should advance claims for a large number of Southern objects which will reach a very considerable aggregate. But the Senate will be an effectual barrier against all such schemes, and it is perhaps doubtful whether the more prudent Democrats of the House will permit so flagrant a travesty upon their pretensions to retrenchment. The session is sure to be a very interesting one. The Presidential campaign will inevitably be fought over again, every charge reiterated and answered, and all the bitterness excited anew. Then the elections in the Southern States, and the canvass of the votes in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, will be investigated and overhauled, and doubtless some measure proposed to prevent the recurrence of such complications. On the one hand, the Republicans will justly charge that there were no fair elections in half a dozen or more of the Southern States; that "bull-dozing" was commonly practised and the Fifteenth amendment openly violated; and, on the other hand, the Democrats will falsely claim that the Canvassing Boards of the three States named exceeded their authority, and "counted in" the Republican electors. Thus the field is opened for an endless debate of an exciting character.

"JUSTICE" IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Respect for the mandates of the court is a commendable trait in the American character; but it has been found, in all other countries as well as our own, that judges are human, and not only liable to err, but sometimes permit themselves to become the agents of partisans and the instruments of oppression. It would seem as if a majority of the Supreme Court of South Carolina had joined hands with WADE HAMPTON and his Democratic allies, for the purpose of compelling the Returning Board to violate their consciences and to certify to a fraud and a lie. Since the remarkable letter of WADE HAMPTON counselling peace and submission to the laws, every Democratic leader has set up the same cry. The sublime impudence manifested in the manifesto of HAMPTON is apparent in the light of the systematic outrages—the utter defiance of law—which characterized his canvass in South Carolina, until the presence of United States troops put a check to his outlawry. They submitted to the Federal authority not because they had any respect for it, but for the reason that they could not help themselves. They denounced the sending of troops thither as unconstitutional, and in act of tyranny and usurpation. LEWITT, the agent of TILDEN, congratulates HAMPTON on the submissive spirit which he has shown, and, with a pious snuffle, prates about the virtues of patience and self-control. All this is fully understood in the light of the facts. Chief Justice MOSES, and his associate WILLARD, constituting a majority of the Supreme Court, have, through animosity toward Governor CHAMBERLAIN, who declined to commission a son of the Chief Justice as district judge, determined to usurp the functions of the Returning Board, by compelling them to canvass the returns as the Supreme Court should direct, and issue certificates according to their order. The board, as an independent body, clothed with certain duties under the law, discharged those duties and adjourned. Had it remained in session another day, it would have had no power to issue certificates to any one, and the law would have been virtually nullified. The suggestion that interference of the Supreme Court would have legally extended the time, is simply absurd. The courts have power to enforce and interpret laws, but no power to make or alter them. Failing in its attempt to force the board to violate the law, it has gravely adjudged them guilty of contempt, and proposes to punish them by fine and imprisonment. In a word, the court has undertaken to assume the executive and legislative, as well as the judicial functions of the State, and if it persists in this course must inevitably bring on a conflict of authority. The board seem disposed not to resist the process of the court, and they will probably submit to imprisonment, with a view to obtaining their release on a writ of *habeas corpus*, at the hands of the Federal court.

The reports show that Judges MOSES and WILLARD were both in bad temper over their failure to control the board, and as much may be inferred from the extraordinary language used by the latter, and published in Saturday's COMMERCIAL. "This court," says the Judge, "is clothed with majesty. We do not speak the voice of men; we speak in judgment, and the voice of God." This is a claim approaching almost to infallibility, but sensible people will prefer to believe that the court only speaks the voice of MOSES the modern; or at most, the voice of MOSES and the Democratic party. It would have been more satisfactory to the country if the court, instead of boasting of its majesty and infallibility, had given some legal reasons and cited some authorities bearing on the question of its own jurisdiction; but not a word is said on that subject. It is not pleasant to conclude that a majority of the judges of the highest judicial tribunal in the State could be influenced by personal and party considerations, but such is the conclusion arrived at by many competent judges in the case in hand. Speaking of this matter, the Philadelphia *Press* remarks:

South Carolina, the first to raise the flag of nullification against the Government in the days of Andrew Jackson, and the first to fire upon the flag of the Union under Abraham Lincoln, again prepares to resort to force against the laws under Ulysses S. Grant. The Supreme Court of that district of State, in utter violation of all the practices of modern jurisprudence, as we showed yesterday, after attempting to interfere with the officers of the election while they were in full discharge of their duties, and when they have adjourned after discharging these duties, have declared that they shall be put in jail if they do not obey its mandate and purge their contempt. As the board is out of office, having performed its functions, the execution of this mandate will be a little difficult. The spectacle is one of unmitigated shame; but it belongs to a party that began its career by rebellion, then followed by war, and continued on the 7th of November by an effort to secure the government by force and fraud. But good will come out of it. Peace will again punish these wretched men, and peace without war.

The New York *Times*, referring to the same subject, says:

There is hardly a Democratic lawyer in the State who, prior to the present quarrel, has not again and again assailed this court as unworthy of respect, and its Chief Justice as unworthy of and unprincipled. The vicissitudes of politics brought Wade Hampton and his supporters into fellowship with Moses and one of his associate judges, and the latter are now acting, not as Democratic administrators of justice, but as men who disgrace the bench and make merchandise of law in the interests of the Democratic party. And the party, having thus got possession of the bench, by means the most disgraceful and for purposes the most foul, now parades itself as the ally and upholder of law. At the same time it assails the Board of Canvassers, whose legal existence was as well assured as that of the Supreme Court, and whose jurisdiction is as independent of Moses' mandates as that of the State Legislature.

The affair is one that cannot be contemplated with satisfaction. It will lead to fierce and protracted strife in the State, and will almost certainly involve the interference of the Federal Government in one form or another. So far as the merits of the case are concerned, they seem to be altogether on the side of the board; and if any further attempt is made to overthrow its work, by judicial usurpation or otherwise, it will become the duty of the President to afford the State government whatever aid is required for the maintenance of local authority. Something more than the sanction of Judge Moses is required to render Wade Hampton supreme in the State.

DISFRANCHISED MISSISSIPPI

We have already given several instances serving to illustrate how Mississippi, a Republican State on a fair vote, was carried for "TILDEN and Reform" by the shot-gun tactics of the White Liners. We have referred to the fact that in Representative LYNCH's district, which gave GRANT a majority of over 17,000 four years ago, and where there are 105,000 blacks to 30,000 whites, the Democrats claim to have elected the notorious rebel General CHALMERS, whose part in the horrible massacre at Fort Pillow would be sufficient to deprive him of every colored man's vote. The Presidential election was as stupendous a fraud as was the pretended election of CHALMERS, and if it were possible to throw out the electoral vote of any State, that of Mississippi should be among the very first to be thus disposed of. The wholesale disfranchisement of the Republican voters in many counties is made apparent on the face of the returns; and no decent Democrat pretends to deny, much less controvert, the facts. A member of the bar, writing from Mississippi, throws additional light on this dark and bloody chapter in our political history. He says:

It is almost tragical to us here to read in the Northern papers that there was an election in this State, and about the Democratic majority here, and to think that a nation, proud of its liberty, should even think of counting the electoral votes of Mississippi, when we here know that the pretended result was the fruit of terrorism and intimidation and bloodshed; when we know that every honest and intelligent Democrat in Mississippi never pretends, *here*, to deny that if the election had been a fair one, Hayes and Wheeler would have received a majority of at least 30,000, instead of being 35,000 for TILDEN.

The election is a farce and a fraud when it returns *two* Republican votes for Hayes in Yazoo—a county which, at a fair election, would have given a Republican majority of 2,500; and when you read that Madison county gave *seventeen* Republican votes—which, at a free election, would have given 2,000 Republican majority. It was the same in Lowndes; while the chivalrous county of Amite bears the banner with *not one Republican vote*. From other counties come the same news.

We quote some comments of JAMES REDPATH on the Mississippi election, showing that it was a medley of tragedy, comedy and villainy. He says:

Yazoo county contains a white population of 4,884, and a black population of 12,295. This gives a black majority of 7,411. It gave Grant, in 1872, a vote of 2,435, and Greeley 922. Last year the shot-gun policy was inaugurated, and Yazoo county gave a Democratic vote of 4,044, and a Republican vote of 7! And of these 7 votes, it is reported 7 were thrown out, as a joke, by the Democratic banditti, "to give the — Radicals some show." This year Yazoo county gives only 2 Republican votes.

Madison county, from which the Mississippi correspondent reports 17 Republican votes, has a white population of 5,969, and a black population of 15,139—a black majority of 9,330. In 1872 it gave Grant 2,512 votes and Greeley 765. In 1869 it gave Alcorn, Republican, 2,509 and Dent, Democratic, only 1. In 1875 it gave Ames, Republican, 2,323 votes, and Acorn, Opposition, 401 votes. In 1875—shot-gun year—it gave the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer 1,488 votes, and the Republican candidate 2,587 votes.

Lowndes county has a black population of 23,022 and a white population of 7,480. It gave Greeley 765 votes and Grant 2,512 votes. Lowndes now polls 4 votes for Hayes. The Democracy of that county produced an impression on the minds of colored Republicans by this method:

The colored Republicans desired to hold a political meeting in Oktibbeha. The leaders of the White Line clubs forbade it, saying that they would not allow another Radical meeting to be held in the county. The younger Republicans, in the evening, met at a colored church in the country, away from the dwellings of the whites, that none could pretend to be disturbed by them. They made a bonfire, and had clustered around it, when the White Line Club stole up in the darkness, and, without a word of warning, opened fire on them. Four men were killed and twenty-seven men were wounded. "The road next day was still red with human blood, and looked," said a Democrat, "as if some one had been slaughtering hogs there."

So Lowndes is now secure to Democracy.

Amite county, as stated in a recent letter, like Wilkinson county and the adjoining parishes of Feliciana in Louisiana, is dominated by outlaws, who have utterly subjugated the Republicans. It has a white population of 5,196 and a black population of 6,777. In 1872 it gave Greeley 578 votes and Grant 995. Now Hayes gets *—not one!* Like East and West Feliciana, its Republican vote has been bull-dozed—that is to say, in the English tongue, whipped and exiled, and assassinated out of existence.

How can fair minded Democrats read these recitals and not blush for the party that is responsible for them? Northern Democrats, who built their hopes of success so largely upon the vote in the Southern States, will ere long be made to realize the fearful import of the phrase—"a solid South." The party that perpetrates or sanctions such crimes, takes a fearful responsibility. Democratic leaders in the South have been sowing the wind, and will sooner or later reap the whirlwind.

IT will be well enough, at the present juncture, for the people to remember that Chief Justice MOSES, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, is the father of the notorious MOSES whom Governor CHAMBERLAIN refused to commission as judge because of his notoriously infamous character. For this course Governor CHAMBERLAIN was highly praised by the Democrats and Conservative Republicans all over the country, and at one time so delighted were the Democrats that they proposed to make no nomination against CHAMBERLAIN for Governor. Chief Justice MOSES does'nt love CHAMBERLAIN.

THERE are now thirteen companies of United States troops at Columbia, South Carolina, to suppress any outbreak that may be attempted there in connection with the meeting of the Legislature to-morrow, and the Gubernatorial inauguration on Thursday.

PERSONAL.

Wade Hampton has published a card asking the women of South Carolina not to carry out their proposal to present a home to him.

Alexander Siff, a bright lad of Chicago, is probably the youngest commercial traveler in the United States. He is ten years of age, and for the last six months has been engaged in the sale of fireshovels at retail.

A man who gave the name of Samuel J. Tilden was locked up in the Tombs, New York, the other day. The man, who was evidently insane, said he desired rest and time to think over the affairs of the country before assuming the Presidential chair.

Professor Thomas Taylor, the Microscopist of the Department of Agriculture, and Colonel Woodward, of the United States Army Medical Museum, in Washington, have been elected honorary members of the Microscopical Society of Liverpool, England.

The pressure brought to bear on Abdul Hamid by the Czar has brought about at least one good result, the abolition of the slave trade in the Ottoman Empire. Perhaps if the Czar will put down the screws a little harder the Sultan will do away with the harem system of slavery which has so long prevailed in his empire.

Tom Taylor's "Ticket of Leave Man" was performed to a crowded house in York, England, a few days ago, when a detective sergeant from London was sitting in the audience with a warrant to arrest the man playing the part of the detective *Hawkshaw*. The play was allowed to go on, and when *Hawkshaw* was no longer needed he was handcuffed and given over to the police.

The English practice of publishing abstracts of the wills of distinguished persons leads to curious and interesting revelations. Thus, it appears that the personality of one of England's most eminent judges, Mr. Justice Archibald, was lately sworn under £7,000, while that of M. B. Sampson, the disgraced money editor of the *Times*, figured up no less than £60,000. This means, practically, that he died worth at least half a million of dollars, and it needs no very shrewd guessing as to how the amount was accumulated.

The ex-Empress Carlotta is in the insane asylum at Gheel, Belgium, and the London *World* says: Some sad and curious details of the sympathetic care taken of this unhappy princess have transpired; among others, the fact that every year a special copy of the "Almanach de Gotha," in which is a notice of the Imperial Court of Mexico, portraits of the Emperor and Empress—in fact, all the details given in the "Almanach" of 1867—is published by command of the King of Belgium and placed before the poor lonely widow, who never doubts but that everything is as it is represented to be.

Professor Benjamin Pierce, in a lecture at the Lowell Institute, on "The Combination of Law, Force and Intention in the Universe," urges that "we may investigate as to how things are done, but not into the mode of causation. This is not a proper question for discussion by the votaries of science." He also assured his hearers that "we need not be afraid of what science will bring forth, and need never look with surprise when some superstitious belief is overthrown, as when it was proved that the earth moves, etc. Science can never radically conflict with religion. If we do not possess the ignorant faith of superstition, we need not fear. God's truth is written in His works, and as science advances, religion rises to a higher level and one better adapted to the progress of mankind."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The latest is "sanctifigumption."

It is more poolitics than politics now.

The country continues doubled up with the political cramps.

Tom Collins is heard from at last. He has been elected an alderman in Buffalo.

The private deposits in the Bank of England last month amounted to £30,000,000, the largest ever known.

In hog signo vinces. Since the 1st instant the Chicago pork packers have killed and disposed of 369,000 head.

The Georgia State Board of Health will meet in Savannah, December 12, to investigate the causes of yellow fever.

The constellation of Taurus was in the ascendency at the birth of Louisiana Democracy. Hence this bull-dozing.

Sixty-two islands belonging to the State of Maine were sold at auction last week, and brought only a little over $1,500.

Election returns. Fourteen New York State newspaper reporters, it is said, are confined in the lunatic asylum at Utica.

Winter in England has fairly set in, before its time, and the popular joke is that it is due to the return of the Arctic expedition.

Getting on a war footing. A large New England establishment has just received a contract for the manufacture of 600,000 shoes for the Russian army.

In view of the possible counting out of Peter Cooper by the canvassing boards, people are beginning to speculate as to where the specie is to come from.

Gangs of New York thieves, who, since the election, find the times hard with them, are reported to be visiting the various cities of the interior. Look out for them.

As all the great railroad companies of the country are short of rolling stock, it is pretty certain that there will soon be an improvement in one important branch of business.

So much of the time of Congress will be absorbed at its next session in discussing the Presidential question in its various phases that a special session of the new Congress looks very probable.

A Berlin machinist has invented a steam velocipede, the boiler of which is heated by means of a petroleum lamp, so that to the other dangers of fooling with that vehicle are now to be added those arising from combustion and explosion.

The late severe storms on the New England coast have opened a new avenue of wealth, and teamsters are rejoicing over the large amounts of seaweed to be gathered, and farmers over the cheapness of the fertilizer thus afforded.

A serious charge is brought against one of the leading business men of Boston—that he is so intent on his profits that he "don't care about his spellin'." How would it do to take a spell from business and learn how?

There is much talk of the probable advance of freight rates from the West to New York. The closing of the canals on December 1 will leave the field free to the railways. Mutual suspicion is all that will keep them from striking a bargain to put up the freights.

Wristlet parties are a new kind of evening amusement. The ladies furnish the wristlets, all numbered. Then they each put on one of a pair, and the mates are sold, bit or miss, to the gentlemen, and each man has to devote himself for the evening to the lady whose wristlet is numbered the same as the one he has drawn.

It is not improbable that South Carolina may be blessed with two Legislatures this week, one composed of the Republican members returned as elected by the Board of Canvassers, and the other of the Democratic members returned, together with the candidates whom the Democrats claim were elected in the "bulldozed" counties thrown out by the board. Two Gubernatorial inaugurations also seem inevitable.

This year's business in the Lake Superior iron district has been fairly prosperous, nearly 900,000 tons of ore having been shipped from the district, which is a gain of 100,000 tons over last year. While prices have been low as compared with those of former years, they have, as a rule, been remunerative to the mine owners. Nearly all the mines will work during the winter.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Among the noteworthy articles contained in the latest issues of the *Living Age*, are the Present Aspects of the Eastern Question, by Edward A. Freeman, *Fortnightly Review*; Secular Change of Climate, *British Quarterly*; French Preachers, *Contemporary Review*; Charlotte Bronte, a Monograph, Part II, *Macmillan*; When the Sea was Young, Part II, *Cornhill*; Sir Phillip Sidney, *Edinburgh Review*; Nemuphas, a fancy, *Blackwood*; The American Summer and American Society, *Pall Mall Gazette*; Sixty-nine Years at the Court of Prussia, *Athenæum*; The Planet Vulcan, *Spectator*; Quiet Girls; American "Watering Place" Acquaintances; George Whitefield, the Famous Preacher; Secret Societies in China; Christian Missions in West Africa, by a negro; A Straw Plait Market; An Antiquary in a Difficulty; The Luxury of Grief; The Friend of the Hero, a charming story from *Blackwood*; and installments of serials by George McDonald, Mrs. Oliphant and Sarah Tytler, besides shorter articles, poetry and miscellany. New subscribers wishing to obtain the whole of George MacDonald's new serial, "The Marquis of Lossie," published from advance sheets, can do so by subscribing now for the year 1877, and the six numbers of 1876, containing the first installments of the story, will be sent *gratis*. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four pages each (or more than 3,000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low, or for $10 50 any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies is sent with the *Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY.

Potter's *American Monthly* is filled with the lighter class of articles in literature, history, science and art. Such writers as Benson J. Lossing, Edward Thompson, Elizabeth Oakes Smith and Margart Field contribute to the present number. The illustrations are numerous, but not always of the highest excellence of the art. The low price and large size ought to make it popular. It sells at twenty-five cents per number, or $3 00 per year. Potter & Co., Philadelphia, are the publishers.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

In *Lippincott's Magazine* for December the Centennial articles are brought to a close with an account of the "Detached Exhibits," and a summary of the general results. It is well illustrated, and the series in its completed form constitutes a pictorial and admirably written record of the Exhibition, which cannot fail to have a permanent value. It is supplemented by a paper on "Ceramic Art at the Exhibition," by a writer who has made his subject a speciality, and who supplies information and criticism of a kind that many thousands of readers will be glad to obtain, in connection with fine engravings in which some of the choicest specimens are reproduced. Another illustrated article is the conclusion of Ellis Yarnall's pleasant account of his rambles in "Wordsworth's Country," and intercourse with the poet's family and friends. Lady Barker, whose "Letters from South Africa" are drawing to a close, writes in her usual entertaining manner; and there are some minor papers of interest, including an expose of a spiritualistic medium, the truth of which is vouched for. Fresh installments of "The Marquis of Lossie" and "Love in Idleness," and a story of war times, by Rebecca Harding Davis, make up the fiction of the number. The poems are few and short, but good. The "Monthly Gossip" embraces a variety of subjects, treated in a condensed and graphic manner. The present number concludes the eighteenth volume and ninth year of this magazine. The publishers promise strong attractions for the coming year.

THE proposed piercing of the Isthmus of Suez and the scheme of reconverting the Sahara into a sea has induced Dr. Reclam, the well known advocate of cremation, to write a warning article in his periodical, called *Gesundheit* ("Health.") He points to a remarkable change in the climate of the Torres Straits, between Australia and New Guinea, which, in 1866, were only beset by twenty-six coral islands, now augmented to one hundred and sixty. The graudual deviation of a warm current of sea water, owing to this successive stopping up of the Torres passage, has already wrought a great alteration of the climate in those quarters. Dr. Reclam apprehends a similar danger for the European, and especially the German, climate from the deviation of the Gulf stream after the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez. He says Europe owes its moderate climate partly to the warm water heating by the Gulf stream, partly to the hot air heating by the wind from the African desert. That hot wind known in Switzerland as the föhn is a snow devourer and a glacier destroyer. Without it the sun and the summer would not suffice to stop the progress of glacier formation. The ice period of Europe explains itself by assuming that the Sahara was then covered with sea water. That ice period would return if the desert were reconverted into a lake. Dr. Reclam, who is a friend of fire, has decidedly an objection to the extension of the domain of water.

A Memphis shoemaker has built for an Arkansas negro a pair of shoes seventeen and three-quarter inches long and six inches across the sole.

DRY GOODS.

Saturday, November 23, 1876.

William Semple,

165, 167 and 169

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New Dress Goods, Etc,

Suitable for the Season.

At 10 and 12 1-2c,

Striped and Plaid Dress Goods.

At 15 and 18¾c, new and seasonable Dress Goods.

At 20c, new all-wool Striped and Plaid Overshirting.

At 18¾c, special bargain in Mohair Alpacas.

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Best makes and styles Tycoon Repps.

At 20c, new Sicilian and Basket-Cloth Goods

At 22 and 25c, beautiful styles new Brocades.

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Special bargain in Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.

At 33 and 37½c, choice shades in Sicilian goods.

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At 37½c, superior value in choice Dress Goods.

At 50c to $1 50,

Latest shades in fine Dress Goods, while we are exhibiting a very fine assortment of

Low and and Medium Priced,

suitable for street and house wear.

At 25, 31 and 33c, good Colored Cashmeres.

At 25, 31 and 33c, good Black Cashmeres.

At 37½, 40 and 50c, extra good Black and Colored Cashmeres.

At 62 1-2, 70, 75, 80, 85c, 90c,

Very superior Black and Colored Cashmeres, beautiful line of shades and extra value.

At 85c to $3 50,

Special good bargains in Black Silks.

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Beautiful line of Colored Dress Silks.

☞ Special attention is invited to our present very attractive stock of Dress Goods, which, for variety and value, cannot be surpassed.

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The consuming public, who are the best judges of true merit and of their own wants, have passed the verdict that the Star Brand Feathers are the best in the market. In this vicinity the wholesale and retail dealers have been compelled to procure them for their customers.

Wherever introduced, my brand, from the quality of the goods and convenience and neatness of packages, has secured a permanent and growing trade. The feathers are purchased with great care, especial effort being made to procure ripe live geese feathers. In sorting the feathers the coarse ones are carefully culled out, as well as all other undesirable objections. They are then packed in new muslin sacks bearing from one pound to fifty.

The experience of myself and predecessors—extending over a period of forty years—enables me to meet the wants of the trade in a most satisfactory manner.

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Respectfully Yours,

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"THE

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1876.

The condition of business among the banks during the past week has been moderate in all respects. There has been a slight improvement in the demand for money which did not exert any perceptible influence in diminishing the surplus funds of lenders, but inspired a little more confidence and caused a little more firmness in discount rates. To-day the money market was rather quiet, all the offerings of prime commercial paper being taken readily by the banks at 8@10 per cent., and a little being done on first-class collaterals at 7 per cent. The business through the Clearing House during the week was moderate, being about the same in volume as for the previous week. The report for the week ending to-day is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
November 20.....	$846,677 61	$209,897 61
Nov. Under 21.....	711,989 74	111,140 22
November 22.....	660,233 05	118,183 69
November 23.....	876,116 88	125,474 98
November 24.....	745,234 42	145,234 42
November 25.....	616,110 17	152,751 46
Total.....	$4,264,172 76	$863,680 35
Week ending Nov. 18	4,275,027 26	815,731 83
Week ending Nov. 10	4,056,772 63	842,004 20
Week ending Nov. 3	4,726,780 49	873,073 51
Week ending Oct. 28	4,318,716 85	832,327 46
Do ending Nov. 27,75	21,581,530 19	4,330,817 49
Total 1876 to date.....	202,387,223 75	39,907,078 43
Total 1875 to date.....	211,977,725 68	45,589,977 62

—Nothing of interest is reported in local transactions in stocks and securities. The determination of investors to purchase nothing but the soundest and dividend-paying stocks and to hold on to whatever of that character they may have results in very limited dealings in this line. We learned of no transactions during the past week of a character on which to base quotations. There have been some slight movements in the leading railway securities of this vicinity, the following list being revised by one of the latest Eastern reports:

	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.
A V R R 7's s. 1894	94	E & P 1st 7s.. 95	97
A V R R 6's ex. 88	90	E & P 2d 7s.... 84	85
A V R R Inc 7s 1903	45½	P & Conn ock. 5	12
C & P stock.... 88¾	89½	P & Conn 7s 1913	105
C & P consols 1st	110	P., Ft. W. & C.	
C & P 6th guar 1878	103½	1st guar..... 101½	103¼
P R R stock.... 46	46½	Do 1st migr.121	.....
P R R 1st m. 1900	.....	Do 2d migr....	115
P R R gen m. 1875	.....	Do 3d migr....	.....
P R R gen'l m. 1910	.....	P., T. & Balt.. 83¾	85
P R R 6's ex. 1897	109	Pittsburgh 6's..	102
Oil C & I m 7s. 1896	77	West Penn 6's..	89
P. C. & St. L 7s. 1873	89¾		

—We learn that the forthcoming report of the Comptroller of the Currency will contain an interesting and timely treatment of the subject of the losses of the national banks by bad debts. The figures will show that during the year the banks of New York have charged off no less than $6,873,739 from this cause; those of Philadelphia $162,976; those of Boston $1,598,722; those of Baltimore $876,207; those of New Orleans $319,701; and those of this city $333,351. The total of these losses is $10,355,216, which, with the additional losses throughout the country, will probably exceed twenty millions. All things considered this sum is not excessive. It is proportionately less than the losses of the banks of Great Britain during the same period. In fact the comparison of results, in this particular as well as others, demonstrates that with all its faults and shortcomings our banking system is superior to that of Great Britain and the Continent, and has by means of its checks and safeguards stood the revulsions and disasters of the past three years much better than might have been expected.

The comparison of these figures with those of mercantile failures for the same period shows how the solvency of the banks is maintained even in the most adverse times. The failures for 1875 in this country were $202,000,000. Of this sum, $130,000,000 were probably lost, while $72,000,000 were recovered from the assets of the insolvents. Assuming that $130,000,000 were lost by the creditors of American insolvents, and that no more than $20,000,000 were charged off by the banks, we are led to conclude either that the losses by bankruptcy in this country fall chiefly upon the mercantile community and not upon the banks; or else that there is a large sum of doubtful and unsound assets which is still being carried by our banks, and treated as good, sound capital. On this subject the Comptroller offers no suggestion, except, indeed, that he says the examiners who visit the banks for periodical inspection are giving force to that provision of the banking law which requires such loans to pay no interest for six months to be charged off as bad debts. Of course, this statement is satisfactory, as far as it goes; but it is open to the objection that it applies only to the national banks, and that there are no means of ascertaining the state of things in the other parts of our banking system. Moreover, there are, of course, differences of efficiency in the various inspectors employed to examine the national banks. Still, the information which the Comptroller has is of great value, not only for its own sake, but for the activity which it is imparting to public opinion as directed to this question.

—The New York bank statement requires no comment, the changes being such as were expected. The surplus reserve now stands at $9,811,800, or $466,775 higher than last week. The following is a comparison of the average of the past two weeks:

	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Difference.
Loans.....	$236,147,100	$237,485,700	Dec. $1,337,600
Specie.....	19,065,300	20,284,100	Inc. 1,018,800
Legal tenders.....	22,276,400	22,276,400	Dec. 887,600
Deposits.....	211,313,900	209,925,400	Dec. 1,388,500
Circulation.....	14,666,200	14,647,600	Dec. 18,600
Total reserve.....	62,173,500	62,284,500	Inc. 121,400
Reserve required..	52,828,475	52,481,350	.....
Surplus.....	9,345,025	9,811,800	Inc. 466,775

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30
November 25, 1876.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold.....	109¼	109¼	109	109¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.....	117½	117½	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865.....	113½	113½	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865 new.....	114¾	114¾	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, registered..	113½	113½	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867.....	116	116	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868, registered..	117	117	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868.....	117½	117½	.....	.....
10-40's.....	114½	114½	.....	.....
new 5 per cents.....	112½	112½	.....	.....
currency 6's.....	123	123	.....	.....
new 5 per cents.....	112½	112½	.....	.....
Western Union Tel.....	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Quicksilver.....	37	37	37	37
Pacific Mail.....	24¾	24¾	.....	24¾
Panama.....	98	98	.....	.....
Adams Express.....	105½	.....	.....	105
Wells-Fargo Express.....	61	.....	.....	61
American Express.....	61	.....	.....	61
United States Express.....	64	.....	.....	64
New York Central.....	102½	.....	.....	102½
Erie.....	9	.....	.....	9
Michigan Central.....	87	.....	.....	87
Michigan Southern.....	87	.....	.....	87
Illinois Central.....	97	.....	.....	97
Cleve. and Pittsburgh..	86½	.....	.....	86½
Chicago & Northwest....	61	.....	.....	61
Do. preferred.....	84	.....	.....	84
Chicago & Rock Island..	99½	.....	.....	99½
St. Paul common.....	36	.....	.....	36
Do. preferred.....	69	.....	.....	69
Wabash, common.....	6½	.....	.....	6½
Fort Wayne.....	101½	.....	.....	101½
Ohio and Mississippi....	30	.....	.....	30
Union Pacific.....	93	.....	.....	93
Hadley.....	1	.....	.....	1
N. Y. Central.....	97½	.....	.....	97½
Hannibal & St. Jos.....	14	15	15	15
Do. preferred.....	26	.....	.....	26
Iron Mountain.....	21	.....	.....	21
C., C. & I. C.....	75	.....	.....	75
Del., Lack. & W.....	94½	94½	94½	94½
South Carolina, April....	35	.....	.....	35
South Carolinas, July....	35	.....	.....	35
Missouri 6's.....	100	.....	.....	100

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central..	46	46¾	.....
Reading.....	22	22½	.....
United Co.'s of N. J....	135	140	.....
Phila. Trenton & Buffalo	4¾	4¾	.....
Lehigh Valley.....	48½	48¾	.....
Central Transportation..	.....	.....	40
Empire Transportation..	50	.....	.....
P. C. & St. L. m. b.....	85	.....	.....
Northern Pacific bonds..	10	.....	.....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109¼

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Money closed easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $211,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $29,000. Clearings $16,000,000. Sterling 481¾@483¼.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 109¼@109¾.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull and lower. State bonds quiet and nominal. Railroad bonds firm and in good demand. The stock market was strong and higher on announcement that the Michigan Central had raised its rates on certain classes of freight and that passenger rates would probably be advanced, as well as on reports from Chicago that the basis of settlement had been virtually agreed upon by Eastern trunk lines. The improvement ranged from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Lake Shore was the most active and closed at 57½@57¾, after selling up from and rose to 44¼, closing at 44. Rock Island common advanced to 99½ and preferred to 52¾; Northwestern shares were firm at 35¼ for common and 58¾ for preferred. At the finally rallied to 98¾ and finally 64½; Union Pacific sold at 93@93½; Western Union was steady at 71¾@71¾, and New York Central at 102½@102¾. Coal shares were irregular but in the main higher. New Jersey Central advanced from 35¼ to 36¾, closing at 35¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western closed at 71¾, after selling down to 70¾. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 91,600 shares, with the principal dealings as follows: Lake Shore, 31,000, Rock Island 14,400, St. Paul 7,900, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 15,300, New Jersey Central 6,900 and Michigan Central 11,200. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel...	71¾	Rock Island.....	99
Quicksilver.....	14	St. Paul.....	36
Do. preferred.....	34½	Do. preferred....	69
Pacific Mail.....	24¾	Toledo & Wabash.	6¾
Mariposa.....	4¾	Do. preferred....	7¾

Do preferred..... 43
Adams Express..... 105
Wells-Fargo Ex.. 87
American Express 61
United States Ex.. 64
New York Central 102¾
Erie..... 9
Do. preferred.... 19¾
Harlem..... 126
Do. preferred.... 130
Michigan Central 84
Panama..... 125
Lake Shore..... 57¾
Illinois Central.. 97
Cleve. and Pitts.. 86½
Northwestern.... 35¾
Do preferred 58½
C., C. & I..... 75
N. J. Central..... 35¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881..117¾
5-20's, 1865..... 113½
5-20's, 1865, new.... 115½
5-20's, registered.... 113½
5-20's, 1868..... 117½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old..... 44¾
Tennessee, new..... 44¾
Virginia, new..... 30

LONDON, November 25, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £122,000. Consols 95 9-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106¼; do 1867, 106¼; 10-40's 107¾; new 5's 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Centra 96; Erie 9¾; do preferred 16. The steamer Algeria, which sailed from Liverpool to-day for New York, took $750,000 in specie for the United States. Business at the Stock Exchange during the week has been mainly centered in foreign securities, in which there was a general and in some cases important advance, caused by Turkey's acceptance of the conference. At the close, however, most stocks are below the best points, in consequence of adverse rumors and realizations by speculators as rise. Egyptians were the most buoyant, showing a rise on the week of from three to six per cent, in consequence of the satisfactory termination of Mr. Goschen's negotiations. Russian, Hungarian and Turkish are 1@1¾ per cent. better, and French and Italian 3@4¾. There was little doing in American securities. Illinois fell off heavily, but recovered within one per cent. of last week's quotations. A memorandum furnished the Foreign Office by the President of the British Iron Trade Association states that a large proportion of the furnaces are out of blast and a still larger proportion of the forges and mills for the production of malleable iron is closed. Thousands of workmen have been discharged, and the wages of those retained materially reduced. The distress is greatest in the rail making districts of South Wales and the North of England, but is also very great in Staffordshire, the Midland counties and Scotland. The depression is not confined to England, but is felt on the Continent with almost equal severity. Germany and Belgium are the greatest sufferers. France is also badly off, but even there prices are extremely low, and the trade is evidently in a critical and unsound condition.

PARIS, November 25.—Rentes 101 francs 52½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 25.—United States Bonds—New 5's 101½.

NEW ORLEANS, November 25.—Gold 110@110¼. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 550.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 25, 1876.

Business was rather sluggish to-day, the gloomy condition of the weather affecting trade rather unfavorably. Prices were generally steady and there was no important alteration to note in quotations.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	1,832	Apples, bbls.....	604
Corn, bus.....	2,000	Potatoes, bus.....	317
Wheat, bus.....	72	Butter, pkgs.....	82
Barley, bus.....	950	Bacon, lbs.....	157
Oats, bus.....	2,240	Potatoes, bus.....	115
Hay, bales.....	130		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.
Flour, bbls.....	13,674	9,283	9,308
Apples, bbls.....	1,980	1,860	1,495
Cheese, lbs.....	2,254	1,220	997
Corn, bus.....	13,665	5,709	7,103
Wheat, bus.....	9,791	2,205	3,393
Barley, bus.....	17,761	17,168	12,615
Rye, bus.....	2,623	1,442	2,717
Oats, bus.....	26,626	16,235	15,703
Butter, pkgs.....	334	292	384
Bacon, pcs.....	1,307	8,750	60
Bacon, lbs.....	1,000	150	205
Potatoes, bus.....	10,322	6,309	7,196
Hay, bales.....	808	1,117	690
			1,087

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is a steady, but rather quiet market with prices unchanged. Wheat is firm with no quotable alteration and not very much business. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red @ 1 25@1 30 per bushel; amber @1 30@1 35. Corn is still quite but steady. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high-mixed; 55@56c for low-mixed. Ear corn nominal at 46@47c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed; new car corn is firmer at 45@47c ₩ bushel. Oats are rather firm and probably higher. We quote prime white at 38@39c per bushel; mixed 36@37c. Rye is quoted at 70@75c and easy at 70@73c. Barley has been received rather less liberally but the supply is ample and prices are nominal. We quote 70@90c for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 10@1 15. Canal corn and oats unchanged and unsettled.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, on the New York canals and Erie Canal, was as follows at the undermentioned dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Nov'm 18	31,357,041	7,886,362	2,924,488	1,649,561	1,046,845
Nov. 11	31,357,041	7,886,362	2,924,488	1,649,561	1,046,845
Nov. 4	31,124,224	8,051,153	3,206,319	1,396,891	916,520
Oct. 28	30,906,710	8,101,402	3,246,319	1,384,252	852,500
Oct. 21	28,040,056	10,088,858	3,227,983	1,241,245	809,541
Oct. 14	27,126,772	10,240,107	3,227,983	1,241,245	809,541
Oct. 7	26,993,033	9,707,099	2,910,047	1,020,282	721,827
Sept. 30	26,606,000	9,707,099	2,910,047	1,020,282	721,827

FLOUR—The market is firm with a fairly active jobbing demand. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: White wheat family flour $6 75@7 00 per barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 25@7 00; do prime red wheat flour $6 00@6 50; do choice do $5 50@6 00 per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 75@7 25; family Louis at $5 50@6 00; choice patents at $7 50@8 00; Graham flour at $6 50@6 75; corn-meal $3 00@3 25; buckwheat $6 75 ₩ barrel; Kegs $5 75; rye flour at $6 50@4 75 ₩ barrel.

HAY—Continues quiet and sluggish at unchanged rates. We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@13 00 ₩ ton. Baled from first hands at $13 00@13 50 to quality and condition, for store the usual advance is obtained.

STRAW—Is moderate supply. The rates current are—Rye $12 00@13 00 ₩ ton; middlings $9 00@12 00; seconds and shop stuffs $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The week's receipts were 1,739 barrels, which was considerably in excess of requirements, and made a liberal addition to the accumulation in store. Prices continued depressed at former rates. We quote prices in jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 ₩ barrel.

BRESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@35c ₩ lb.

BEANS—There is a light but quite active demand and firm market. We quote at $1 50@1 75 per bushel for navy, with some quotations of choice at $2 00.

BROOM CORN—Supplies are liberal and the markets lacking. The rates are nominally the same as those ruling for some days past. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush 4@5c; crooked 2@3c; self-working 3@4c; medium green 4@4½c; red-topped 3@4c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked hurl in demand at 3@4 per cent. off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—The demand for choice grades is active and gilt-edged table qualities are quite firm with an upward tendency, some sales of fancy creamery being made 1@2c above our quotations. Common and medium grades continue in liberal supply and dull. We quote choice prime to choice solid packed 18@19c; do roll 20@22c; choice dairy rolls 24@26c ₩ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is rather active and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt, for prime quality.

CHEESE—Trade is moderately active with a firm feeling and tendency to hold at advanced rates. We quote prime October and September Ohio factory at 13½@13½c in round lots; jobbing way at 14@14½c; New York factory sales at 14½@15c in round lots; 14@14½c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices ranggo at $8 00@10 00 ₩ barrel; $2 25@3 50 ₩ bushel.

CIDER—Is in moderate demand and steady. Prices range from $3 00@4 00, barrel inclued, for common; $4 50@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is large and the market is easy at unchanged prices. We quote dried apples (nominal) at 4½@5c ₩ lb for prime, and 6c for fancy; dried peaches 9@12c.

EGGS—The market is moderately active at rates. Strictly fresh are quoted at 26@27c ₩ dozen; pickled are in large supply and quoted at 24@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60.

GAME—In fair supply and moderate demand. Quotations are as follows: Venison—saddles 10@12c per lb; hams 8@9ns per lb; whole deer 10@12c per lb. Quails $2 00 per dozen. Pheasants $3 00 per dozen. Prairie fowls $4 50 per dozen. Rabbits 25@30c per pair.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 17@20c ₩ lb; domestic 20@25c ₩ lb.

NUTS—Are in good supply and the market is rather lower. We quote chestnuts at $3 00@3 50 bushel; walnuts 50c ₩ bushel; hickory nuts $1 00 ₩ bushel; shellbarks $1 50@1 75.

ONIONS—Are lower at $1 75@2 00 ₩ barrel.

POULTRY—The demand is moderately active and prices are steady but materially unchanged. We quote live chickens by the coop at 40@50c ₩ pair; dressed 12@13c ₩ lb. Live turkeys 70@80c each; dressed 15@16c ₩ lb. Ducks 50@60c ₩ pair.

POTATOES—Supplies are somewhat reduced and the market is firm with an advancing tendency. Sales on track were made at 70@80c for good to prime peachblows. Business from store is steady and unchanged at 85@90c ₩ bushel for prime peachblows; lower grades 70@75c. Jersey sweets $1 50@5 00; Baltimore $3 50@4 00 ₩ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₩ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

Nothing of special interest is to be reported concerning the market for the leading staples of hog products, purchases being confined to the immediate wants of the retail trade until the new crop comes into market.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 6½c ₩ lb; short rib sides 10@10½c; clear sides 10½@10¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were quiet at 14c ₩ lb for extra sugar-cured; fair to good brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 75@7 25; family Louis at $5 50@6 00; choice patents at $7 50@8 00; Graham flour at $6 50@6 75; corn-meal $3 00@3 25; buckwheat $6 75 ₩ barrel; Kegs $5 75; rye flour at $6 50@4 75 ₩ barrel.

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BE

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 26, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Dir.	Miles P hour	Weath.
			W'SD.			
7 A.M.	29 629	34	78	W.	12	Cloudy
2 P.M.	29 695	36	53	W.	12	Cloudy
9 P.M.	29 712	34	79	W.	5	Cloudy

Mean barometer....29.684 Highest thermom.... 37
Mean thermom.... 34.6 Lowest thermom.... 32
Rainfall.....0.00

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
PITTSBURGH, November 26, 1876, 10:43 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 48; S.: fair.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 39; S. E.: light snow.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 32; S. W.: cloudy.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 28; N. E.: light snow.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 34; S.: light snow.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 31; N.: cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 37; N. W.: fair.
Louisville, Ky.—Ther. 34; S. E.: threatening.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 55; S. W.: cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 66; S. E.: cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 32; N. W.: clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 35; S. W.: cloudy.
Portland, Oregon.—Ther. 47; N.: light rain.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 44; S. W.: cloudy.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 66; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 55; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 56; S.: clear.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 32; N.: light rain.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 56; S. W.: clear.
Virginia City, Mon.—Ther. 29; S. W.: cloudy.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 46; N.: fair.

For a Worrying Cough,

or any threat or lung trouble, use at once Dr. Jaynes Expectorant. MWF*

For Fresh Candies,

nuts, figs and fruits for Thanksgiving, McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

Boy Killed by a Fall.

On Saturday afternoon a little boy named Bellstein, four years of age, fell from a porch some eight or nine feet to the ground and suffered such injuries as caused death yesterday. He was a son of Mr. George Bellstein, saloon keeper on Ohio street, foot of East street, where the accident occurred.

Sudden Death.

Mrs. Laura Miller, wife of S. T. Miller, residing at No. 119 Fifth avenue, died very suddenly on Saturday, of apoplexy. Until within a short time previously, she had been in her usual health. The funeral will take place to-day, from the residence of her father-in-law, Rudolph Eby, Esq., No. 916 Penn avenue, at 2 P. M. Mrs. Miller leaves many friends and acquaintances who will be shocked to hear of her sudden demise.

Thieves Operating.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, two thieves entered the house of Thomas Mayberry, on Cherry alley, near Twenty-Second street, and were discovered while in the act of going through a trunk. They escaped.

About the same hour, the hardware store of Mr. Joseph Knapp, on Butler street, opposite Thirty-fifth street, was entered by thieves through a rear door. A dog alarmed them, and they retreated without having effected their purpose.

On Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, officers Grimes and Carter surprised a thief in the establishment of Oltman & Jones, on Penn avenue. The thieves escaped.

Dwelling and Contents at Hulton Destroyed by Fire.

At an early hour yesterday morning a two-story frame house at Hulton Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, owned and occupied by Huch McConnell, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered by a member of the family who was nearly stifled by the smoke. He aroused the inmates of the house and they barely succeeded in escaping with their lives. The building was totally consumed, together with all the furniture, clothing and other appurtenances of the family, except the night clothing in which they slept. Three hundred dollars in greenbacks, too, were destroyed. The house was valued at about $600, and the total loss will exceed $1,100. There was no insurance. It is supposed the fire originated in the roof from a stovepipe. McConnell is employed as a fireman on the Plum Creek Branch Railroad.

Attempted Suicide.

William Madden, a young lawyer of Little Washington, on a recent visit to Philadelphia became enamored with a young widow whom he brought home with him. Madden's affection for her became a longer daily affair, till he expressed a desire to marry her. To this his parents objected. Just about this time a widower residing in Little Washington, who obtained an acquaintance with this newcomer, also fell in love with her, and young Madden found in him a dangerous rival. This, together with the refusal of his parents to give their consent to his marriage with the fair widow, preyed upon his mind to such an extent that on Friday night he attempted to commit suicide by taking poison. Several physicians were called in, and by a vigorous application of a stomach pump succeeded in removing the greater portion of the poisonous substance, and there are now good prospect of the would-be suicide's recovery.

WHAT THIEVES MISSED.

Burgling Work In Allegheny.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. McKnight, residing at No. 121 Arch street attended church, leaving two or three children at home in charge of a young colored girl. Thieves entered the house during the church hour and carried a large trunk from a front room into the yard where they proceeded to rifle it, strewing everything around. While at the work Mr. and Mrs. McKnight returned and rang the bell. The thieves scampered off and their work was discovered. All they got was a few gold pieces that had been kept for the children, but what they missed was a large lot of jewelry and $300 in greenbacks. These were left in the trunk, not having been discovered.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK

Great Gathering at the Opera House Last Evening.

The announcement of an address by Francis Murphy, Esq., the great Temperance orator, brought an immense audience to the Opera House, including many ladies. Every seat in the house was occupied, and many were sent away for want of even standing room. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Templeton, after which

"What shall the harvest be?" was eloquentely sung by Mrs. Lincoln.

William C. Moreland, Esq., made a few remarks concerning the organization under whose auspices such an immense audience was gathered, and then introduced the speaker of the evening. Mr. Murphy is a man of medium height, of stout build, with black hair and moustache slightly tinged with gray. He has a pleasing voice and is a fluent talker, and is in constant motion while talking. He is full of Irish wit, and throughout kept his audience in a most excellent humor. He gave an outline of his history, showing what evils had befallen him from strong drink, and the good that had come to him since God, by mastering the evil appetite. He urged honest toil and living within one's means as the road to happiness.

The address was most attentively listened to throughout.

Chicago Caramels,
McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JUDGE KETCHAM has returned to the city with his family.

THE Directors of the Chamber of Commerce should meet at 2:30 this afternoon.

REV. J. H. GRAYBILL, of this city, preached in Johnstown yesterday, morning and evening.

A SON of Mr. George Brown, of Allegheny, had both arms fractured at a saw mill in Indiana, a day or two ago.

REV. DR. F. S. HASS will lecture in the Fifth Avenue M. E. Church this evening on "Travels in Egypt and Bible Lands."

A PUBLIC meeting will be held in the school house, Bellevue borough, in behalf of the Allegheny and Emsworth Narrow Guage Railroad.

THE shoe store of John Upperman, in the Fifteenth ward, was entered by thieves on Friday night, but a dog scared them away before they could secure any booty.

THE inquest of Coroner McCallin Saturday afternoon on the body of Wm. Eckert, who shot himself in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, resulted in a verdict of suicide by shooting.

THOMAS HERRAD was severely injured on Friday evening, at Fifth avenue and Grant street, by being thrown from a buggy, the wheel of which broke down. Dr. Donnelly dressed the wounds.

JOSEPH LAURENT, treasurer, reports the subscriptions to the relief fund for Zug mill sufferers as follows: Previously reported, $9,365 39; employees Anderson & Woods, $24 50. Total, $9,390 39.

THE Committee on Appeals met Saturday evening. A number of persons were present who made application to be relieved from unjust taxation. Their cases were considered, and in most instances corrections were made.

CHIEF ROSS, of Allegheny, was prostrated with vertigo about nine o'clock last evening and fell down in the Mayor's office. A physician was called and he soon recovered, although he had sprained his ankle by the fall.

MRS. D. P. PORTZER, of No. 52 Sandusky street, Allegheny, while returning from church last evening had a sudden attack of sickness and fell to the sidewalk. She was carried into the Young Woman's Home where, restoratives being applied, she soon recovered.

Jordan Burnt Almonds,
McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Horrible Tragedy in Reserve Township.

A Man Kills His Wife with an Axe and Then Cuts His Own Throat with a Pocket Knife—Details of the Deed.

Yesterday afternoon a horrible tragedy occurred in Reserve township just beyond the Allegheny city line on the Perrysville road. Charles Opperman attacked his wife with an axe, beat her to death and then with a pocket knife cut his own throat. Opperman was about fifty-one years of age and his wife about forty-four. They leave seven children, four boys and three girls, the eldest is a young man, married, and the youngest a boy of about four years. The parties had not been living at peace for a long time and had frequent disturbances which cause constant cross suits.

SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

Opperman owned the property where he lived on the Perrysville road, or extension of East street. The dwelling is a double brick and one of the front rooms was formerly a saloon or bar room. The counter and shelving still stands but it appears that the business had not recently been carried on. In connection with the house are several lots of ground and on one, west of the residence, but divided therefrom by two lots, stands the stable and in this the tragedy took place. On the pane of glass over the door of the residence is still the saloon sign, C. Opperman, 1869.

THE FAMILY DIFFICULTIES.

Difficulties have existed in the family for one or two years not only between the father and mother, but between the father and son. There were frequent cross suits between the husband and wife, and not later than Saturday Mrs. Opperman had brought suit and put her husband under bonds. The son had not long since sued he father for money claimed to be due him. It is stated that Opperman frequently threatened not only his wife but his daughter-in-law and it appears that both the latter were in constant dread of an assault from him. Recently Opperman occupied a room by himself and cooked for himself. Reports in the neighborhood are that he was not altogether to blame in the difficulties. Just before the tragedy which occurred. Shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon old Mrs. Opperman went over into the yard to feed the chickens, and in going out told her daughter-in-law to watch him, Opperman, as he might strike her. Young Mrs. Opperman looked from an upstairs window and saw him on the porch facing the stable.

THE TRAGEDY.

No one saw the bloody deed, but it was discovered almost immediately after its occurrence. Opperman took an axe to the yard, broke up an old chair and brought it in to kindle a fire, and as he told a neighbor who was passing, intended to cook himself something to eat. While he was in the room with the kindling his wife went out to the stable for coal and wood. Opperman soon followed her with the axe in hand. A few minutes after this a man named Wickline called at the house on some business with Opperman and the daughter-in-law went to the stable to call him. The young woman was horrified at finding Mrs. Opperman dead, but the father was still breathing through the gash in his head. A physician was called and the unfortunate man was carried into the house. He lived until about four o'clock, but was unable to speak. The young woman states that on reaching the stable door Opperman gave her a horrid look but he was unable to speak. The pocket knife with which he cut his own throat was found on the stable floor. From the wounds on Mrs. Opperman's head it appears that she had been struck first with the blunt side of the axe. Her right eye and the skull surrounding it, as well as her nose, was broken in.

The son soon after the occurrence visited the Allegheny Mayor's office and Chief Ross answered the summons in person.

At ten o'clock last night, when a reporter visited the scene, the undertakers had just completed their work and the two bodies were lying side by side in one of the rooms. With the exception of two young sisters of the daughter-in-law, none but the members of the family were there—not a tranger for company in the terrible place.

Opperman was a stone mason by trade and the son deals in rags and old iron.

An inquest was held during the evening, when the testimony of Frederick and John Wendler, G. W. Evans and Chrs. and Geo. Opperman, sons, were taken. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

IMPORTANT ORDINANCES

To Regulate Pawbroking, Junk Shops and to Prohibit Employment of Girls in Saloons.

The Special committee of City Councils to whom was referred the proposed ordinances to regulate and control the pawnbroking business, the business of dealing in oil, iron, &c., junk shops, and the employment of girls in saloons, &c., met on Saturday evening. The committee consists of Messrs. Thompson, Dickson and McCandless, chairman.

After discussion, the ordinances were worded to the satisfaction of the committee and put in shape for presentation to Councils with affirmative recommendations. We give below the substance of the ordinances.

PAWNBROKING.

The ordinance regulating pawnbroking in the first section defines who are pawnbrokers.

SECTION 2. The kind of license to be granted and form of affidavit to be taken by the applicant for license.

SEC. 3. That persons to whom license is granted shall enter into bond of $1,000 for the faithful observance of all ordinances in force or to be passed for the regulation of the business.

SEC. 4. That all pawnbrokers shall keep a register, giving the name of the person pawning, date, full description of the property, time and manner in which pawned, and many were sent away for want of even standing room. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Templeton, after which

"What shall the harvest be?" was eloquentely sung by Mrs. Lincoln.

William C. Moreland, Esq., made a few remarks concerning the organization under whose auspices such an immense audience was gathered, and then introduced the speaker of the evening. Mr. Murphy is a man of medium height, of stout build, with black hair and moustache slightly tinged with gray. He has a pleasing voice and is a fluent talker, and is in constant motion while talking. He is full of Irish wit, and throughout kept his audience in a most excellent humor. He gave an outline of his history, showing what evils had befallen him from strong drink, and the good that had come to him since God, by mastering the evil appetite. He urged honest toil and living within one's means as the road to happiness.

The address was most attentively listened to throughout.

Chicago Caramels,
McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JUDGE KETCHAM has returned to the city with his family.

THE Directors of the Chamber of Commerce should meet at 2:30 this afternoon.

REV. J. H. GRAYBILL, of this city, preached in Johnstown yesterday, morning and evening.

A SON of Mr. George Brown, of Allegheny, had both arms fractured at a saw mill in Indiana, a day or two ago.

REV. DR. F. S. HASS will lecture in the Fifth Avenue M. E. Church this evening on "Travels in Egypt and Bible Lands."

A PUBLIC meeting will be held in the school house, Bellevue borough, in behalf of the Allegheny and Emsworth Narrow Guage Railroad.

THE shoe store of John Upperman, in the Fifteenth ward, was entered by thieves on Friday night, but a dog scared them away before they could secure any booty.

THE inquest of Coroner McCallin Saturday afternoon on the body of Wm. Eckert, who shot himself in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, resulted in a verdict of suicide by shooting.

THOMAS HERRAD was severely injured on Friday evening, at Fifth avenue and Grant street, by being thrown from a buggy, the wheel of which broke down. Dr. Donnelly dressed the wounds.

JOSEPH LAURENT, treasurer, reports the subscriptions to the relief fund for Zug mill sufferers as follows: Previously reported, $9,365 39; employees Anderson & Woods, $24 50. Total, $9,390 39.

THE Committee on Appeals met Saturday evening. A number of persons were present who made application to be relieved from unjust taxation. Their cases were considered, and in most instances corrections were made.

CHIEF ROSS, of Allegheny, was prostrated with vertigo about nine o'clock last evening and fell down in the Mayor's office. A physician was called and he soon recovered, although he had sprained his ankle by the fall.

MRS. D. P. PORTZER, of No. 52 Sandusky street, Allegheny, while returning from church last evening had a sudden attack of sickness and fell to the sidewalk. She was carried into the Young Woman's Home where, restoratives being applied, she soon recovered.

Jordan Burnt Almonds,
McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

A FATAL QUARREL.

Arrest of George H. Bennett for the Murder of Sebastian Brown—Coroner's Inquest—Testimony as to the Quarrel

In Saturday's COMMERCIAL we reported the death of a young man named Sebastian Brown, at a house on Grant street, under such circumstances as to lead to suspicions of violence. The death took place between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday morning, and the police being informed of it had the body examined. It resulted in the discovery that Brown's skull had been fractured. Inquiry into the affair led to the information that early the previous evening Brown had had a difficulty with Mr. George H. Bennett, a well known saloon keeper doing business on Smithfield street, opposite the Custom House. Bennett was arrested at his home on Clark street about four o'clock in the morning and lodged in the Central Station, but was during the day sent to jail to await the action of the coroner. Saturday evening Coroner McCallin held an inquest at his office, when testimony as given below was elicited, going to show the difficulty that occurred between the men and the nature of the injuries received by the deceased. M. Swartzwelder, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth and R. B. Carnahan, Esq., for Mr. Bennett.

THE TROUBLE IN THE SALOON.

Robert Gillespie sworn—Reside in the Seventh ward, on Bedford avenue; was in Bennett's saloon yesterday evening; I was on my way home; it was cold; stopped at Bennett's a little before six o'clock; there was a gentleman there with a party of men; I don't know his name; he had a little dog with him; George Bennett, the proprietor of the saloon, came in and had some difficulty with the man with the dog; the man with the dog urged on the quarrel; he said Bennett had robbed him, or words to that effect; talked about fighting; Bennett said he would not fight in his own house, but turning round he said to the barkeeper he was going to supper; both went out together; some one said there was going to be a fight. Saw nothing more of it until I met Gus Braun coming down street, when he said there had been a fight. Bennett said if he was out of his house he would talk differently, and both went out. Just then some one said "a fight," and we all went out to see it; didn't have any conversation; hadn't been drinking with the party; Bennett said he didn't know the party with the dog; and didn't want to know him; hadn't been drinking myself, "not a drop;" the man went away with the dog in his arm; Bennett put on his coat and followed, saying to the barkeeper he was going to supper.

William Ewing, sworn—Live at 48 First street, Allegheny; was in Bennett's saloon last evening, and saw the trouble in there; Brown came in the saloon with another man—don't know his name; had a dog with him; his companion asked Brown to take a drink, and hadn't enough money to pay for the drinks; Bennett stepped up and spoke to him, remarking: "You don't think I want to cheat you, do you?" and from that they talked themselves into a quarrel; Bennett put on his overcoat, as he had it on, I don't remember which; Brown and Bennett went out; thought there was going to be a fight, so I followed to see it; Brown said to Bennett to come around to the alley and have it out; when they reached the cathedral I saw Brown strike Bennett, who returned it and knocked Brown down; the latter man still had the dog with him; it ran down the street, and I caught it and returned it to the owner, the lady there for a long time. Now and then when the trouble commenced, seven or eight men were present in the saloon; would know some of them if I saw them; Brown didn't look as if he was drinking, but I saw him drink whisky; Bennett did not seem to be urging on the fight in the saloon; the conversation was loud on Brown's side when they were walking up the street.

Robert Emery (boy), sworn—Live at 48 First street, Allegheny; was in the saloon when the two men fought between Bennett and Brown. It arose from some fuss about charge for drinks. [He went on and corroborated the testimony of his brother in every particular. His testimony continued: Had nothing in his hand when Bennett struck Brown. [Wm. Emery was called back and asked this same question, and said Bennett had nothing in his hand when he struck Brown.]

Robert Emery, continued—Brown, when struck, fell back ward on his back, striking the pavement first. It occurred near seven o'clock in the evening.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

DR. W. J. ESTEP, sworn.—Was called last evening between twelve and one o'clock by a policeman to attend, as he said, a man lying on Grant street, who was dying. I found the man lying on a bed, dead. His shirt collar was opened. He was undressed. I examined him. A party in the house said he had been struck over the head. I examined his head, but couldn't find where he had been hit. I asked the policeman back and told them to put fly the corpse. I called Dr. McCann to hold a *post mortem*. We found a contusion on scalp about two inches wide, on right side, behind the ear. Removed the scalp and found a mass of blood and a fracture of the skull; the perietal bone was completely separated from the occipital bone; the rear one right behind the ear. Such a heavy blow or a severe fall; there was no external mark of any kind; I should judge he fracture was caused by a direct blow with some instrument, or if might have occurred by a heavy fall, a heavy blow with a shot bag or sand bag could make such a wound; don't think a blow with the fist would make the wound; the blow was struck from behind, in which case he would probably fall forward.

Dr. McCann, sworn—Was called about three o'clock this morning; the body of Sebastian deceased man, Brown, was just being taken to Williams' undertaking establishment. He corroborated Dr. Estep's testimony, after which he was excused. It is not impossible that the man might have died of poison, there being no external evidence of violence.

THE WOMAN'S STORY.

Norah Wisely, sworn—Live at 122 Grant street; know Brown; he was at my house all day; he came on Wednesday evening, and stayed until yesterday, when he went out in the afternoon; he afterward came back and asked me to go to the Academy of Music; told him to go home and get a clean shirt on; he went over home about three o'clock; Brown said he would be back for supper at half-past four o'clock; he came back with the dog between five and six o'clock; he took the dog and went out between six and seven; he was gone about twenty minutes; he didn't seem drunk when he came back. He came back about ten minutes past seven, staggering, with his hands in his pockets; his eyes were large and frightened like; he spoke incoherently; said he didn't drink anything; started after the dog; I thought he was letting on he was drunk; a colored man and one white-haired white man told me that a man named Bennett had knocked Brown down; Brown came in soon and said, "Norah, I have only one hit me with a handy-billy." He went up stairs, undressed and went to bed; heard him get up, and asked him what was the matter; he said, "Oh, Norah, Norah, my head, my head." He went to another room and went to bed; I thought he was going to sleep; after awhile he moaned again, and called me, saying, "My head! my head!" Bathed his head in vinegar, and tied his head up in cloths; all he said was, "My head! my head! Nora, my head!" About a quarter after twelve when he commenced spitting and coughing; tried to make him sleep; I went to bed, but came back to him on hearing him groan, and found him kneeling at the side of the bed coughing and spitting; lifted him on the bed and found him growing cold; I was scared and called Stella and told her he was dying; the man who keeps a store near by, brought a policemen to us, Dr. Estep was called afterward.

THE FIGHT IN CHERRY ALLEY.

Gus. Braun sworn—Between half after six and seven I stopped at a cigar store on Fifth avenue, where I met Mr. Ramsey, and we went down street together, and when we came to Cherry alley, we heard a man say, "Come in here and we'll have it out;" we stopped just in time to see a man strike another; I ran to help the one that was hitting, and cried, "Hay dog! my dog! my dog;" when lifting the man I slipped on a piece of brick; I did not know either of them at the time; Bennett fell also when he struck Brown, it appearing to me as if their feet had been entangled; Ramsey and I went down to Bennett's saloon; the barkeeper said Bennett had just gone to supper; and Ramsey called me outside, and he said his; Bennett called Brown a son of a ——— when he was struck; Bennett left and went up Fifth avenue; Brown just struck two blows at Bennett, nothing in his hand; didn't see the dog at all; when the man fell on his back it sounded like a mighty stroke on a brass drum; the man when he fell his head struck a piece of brick which was lying about the very spot where his head struck; I would be willing to swear that his head did strike the brick; saw the brick this morning; saw no blood on it.

Edward Fawcett (boy), who works for McGowan & Welsh, fire brick agents, sworn—Live on Maria street; was coming up Fifth avenue at about seven o'clock; saw one man strike the other man, who fell; the man who did the striking went up Fifth avenue and on up to Wylie; heard him say he "did't want to hurt the man." He was in company with another man; Bennett went up Wylie and his companion went out Fifth avenue. Bennett and Brown fell at the same time.

William Emery, recalled—The two men were arm in arm as they started up Fifth avenue; I was standing near by at the time of the striking.

This closed the testimony in the case, and the Coroner's jury, after a short consultation, rendered their verdict that the